The Churchman.

Vol. XXIV, No. 31.] "The Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth." [Whole Number 1228.

JOHN HECKER, PROPRIETOR. NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. At No. 111 BROADWAY, In Trinity Building, Rooms 38 & 40.

DAILY PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Public Worship is celebrated every week-day in this city and Brooklyn as follows:

In Trinity Church..........................at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
St. Luke's Church.......................... 8½ " 5 "
Church of the Nativity.................. 9 A. M.
Church of the Annunciation.............. 8 "
[Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Church of the Holy Communion........ 8 " 6 "
[Except on Fridays, when *Evening* Prayer with Lecture is at 7½.
On Saints' Days 2d service (with offertory for the poor) at 11 A. M.]
Church of the Transfiguration......½ to 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Church of the Holy Apostles............ 9 "
Church of the Holy Innocents............ 9 "
On Saints' days and other Festivals, 2d service 11 "
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn............ 8½ "
[On Festivals and Fasts, a *second* service at 5 "
Grace Church Brooklyn Heights......... 9 A. M.
St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn,........ at 5½ P. M.
and on Fridays and Holy Days at 8½ A. M.
Friday evening, with Lecture, at 7½ P. M.

☞ It is respectfully requested that information be sent to this office of changes in the above proper to be made, from time to time.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

1. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
8. Seventeenth Sunday after Triuity.
15. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
18. St. Luke the Evangelist.
22. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
28. St. Simon and St. Jude the Apostles.
29. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

General Diocesan Convention. — The Convention assembled on Wednesday last, in St. John's chapel, at ten o'clock A.M. A large company, both of members and of visitors, was present. The ground floor of the chapel was reserved for occupation by the clergy, lay delegates, and students in theological seminaries. The gallery was filled mostly by ladies, there being but few gentlemen visitors present.

The introductory exercises, consisting of divine service, occupied the time until a quarter past two P.M. The clergymen who sat in the chancel were Drs. Creighton, Anthon, Berrian, Haight, McVickar, and S. M. Johnson.

The Prayers and Lesson were read by Dr. Anthon; the Litany by Dr. Creighton; the Ante-Communion Service, up to the Epistle, by Dr. Berrian; the Epistle by Dr. Haight; the Gospel by Dr. S. M. Johnson. The Annual Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McVickar. His text was from Joshua i. 2. "Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise, go over this Jordan; thou and all this people, to the land which I give to them, even to the children of Israel." This verse was chosen as appropriate for the text of a sermon so soon following the death of the late Bishop, to which special and consoling reference was made. The discourse reviewed, in addition, the present condition of the church in this diocese, as being without a controlling head, and strenuously advised the election of a new Bishop as soon as possible. It was somewhat lengthy, but listened to with profound attention. After its conclusion, the Holy Communion was administered to the great body of the clergy, who came up to the chancel by turns, according as there was room sufficient for them.

After these exercises were finished, the organization of the Convention for the transaction of business was proceeded with. In the absence of the Chairman, *ex officio*, Dr. Berrian, (being the oldest Presbyter present,) took the chair, under the authority of the fifth rule of order.

The following resolution was the first presented:—

Whereas this Convention has assembled this day under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, by reason of the recent decease of the late honored Rt. Rev. Father in God, the Provisional Bishop of the diocese; therefore,

Resolved unanimously, at this first opportunity of passing an order, that a committee of nine be appointed to consider and report what proceedings it is proper for this Convention to take to testify their sense of the loss which the diocese has sustained in this sore bereavement, and to do honor to the memory of their late beloved father.

Resolved, That the committee aforesaid consist of the following clergymen and laymen: the Rev. Drs. Higbee, Tyng, Brown, Lewis, and W. L. Johnson, and the Hon. Luther Bradish, Hon. Martin Lee, Washington Irving, Esq., and Professor Robert Weir.

After the roll of the clergy was called, the Chairman appointed a committee, consisting of the following laymen: Hon. Luther Bradish, and Wm. E. Dunscombe, Esq., to examine the credentials of the lay delegates as they were presented. The names of the delegates themselves were then called and registered.

After these necessary steps were taken, Dr. Creighton was elected President of the Convention, and upon taking the chair, made a few remarks expressive of his gratitude for the honor thus conferred upon him.

The reading of the rules of order, which is the first thing in the roll of business, was dispensed with. The time having arrived for the election of a Secretary, Dr. Haight, who for sixteen years has filled that office, was nominated; but upon the announcement, he arose and said that he had determined to decline a re-election. The Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Eighenbrodt, was then elected to fill the vacant post of Dr. Haight.

The Convention, after some formal business of no public interest, adjourned till Thursday morning.

Western New York.—The Bishop held a special Confirmation in St. James's church, Syracuse, on Saturday, the 16th inst. Divine Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Ashley and the Rev. Mr. Bours. The Bishop confirmed three persons, whom he affectionately addressed. On the following day, (Sunday,) the Bishop visited Zion church, McLean, where he preached and confirmed *three* persons, and afterwards briefly addressed the Sunday School scholars. In the afternoon, the Bishop visited Calvary church, Homer, preached, and confirmed *three* persons. Later in the afternoon, services were held in the Presbyterian House of Worship at Cortlandville, where the Bishop preached. Very large congregations attended these services.

New Jersey.—On Monday, September 18, in St. Peter's church, Perth Amboy, not yet consecrated, because not finished, the Rev. Dr. Robertson and the Rev. Mr. Rees, (of the diocese of New York,) read morning prayers; and the Bishop baptized the Rector's infant son, examined the children after they had been catechised by the Rector, confirmed *three* persons, preached, and administered the Holy Communion.

In the afternoon, in the Union chapel, at South Amboy, occupied by St. Stephen's church, the Rev. Mr. Pratt read prayers, and the Bishop preached. The Rev. Mr. Phillips, the missionary, was present.

On Sunday, the 24th, (fifteenth after Trinity,) in St. Mary's church, Burlington, the Rev. Professor Doane, the assistant minister, and the Rev. Mr. Bettridge, (of the diocese of Toronto,) read morning prayers, and the Bishop preached, confirmed *thirty* persons, (making one hundred and one this year,) and administered the Holy Communion, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Watson. The Rev. Mr. Germain, the Rev. Professor Hyde, and the Rev. Mr. Frost were present.

Delaware.—The church of the Ascension, Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop on the 12th instant. The Bishop and Clergy met at the house of the Rector, the Rev. J. B. Clemson, and walked in procession to the church. A numerous congregation received the procession standing, and joined earnestly in the responses. The services were said by the Rev. Messrs. Saml. Brinkle and W. H. Brooks, of Delaware, assisted in the Lessons by the Rev. B. Franklin, of Pa. The instrument of donation was presented to the Bishop by the Rector, who also read the sentence of consecration. The Bishop preached upon "Worshipping God in the beauty of holiness," and in the course of the sermon urged very seriously the duty of making worship the chief thing in all public divine services. The offertory realized $34 towards the funds of the church. The other clergy present were, of the diocese of Delaware, the Rev. Messrs. Carpenter and Ridgely; of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Messrs. Natt, Suddards, J. B. Smith, Field, and Hazelhurst; and of New Jersey, the Rev. Mr. Perkins, formerly of Bristol, Pa.

Kentucky.—The Bishop of the diocese ordained Mr. Francis R. Holman a deacon, at the church of the Ascension, Frankfort, on the morning of the thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. The Rev. G. P. Schetky, Rector of St. John's, Louisville, preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion. In the afternoon the Bishop held a confirmation, and preached. Sixteen persons were confirmed.

California.—The accounts from this mission continue to be encouraging. The Missionary Bishop's hands, we rejoice to learn, are about to be strengthened by the addition of *three* to his little band of clergy, and it is to be hoped that many others will soon follow.

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

England.—It will be source of deep regret to all sound Cathoilc Churchmen to learn that the Reverend Archdeacon Wilberforce has resigned his office in the Church, and retired into lay communion, from a conscientious objection to the Queen's Supremacy, as set forth in 36th canon. The following communication explains the case:—

"Burton Agnes, Aug. 30, 1854.

My Lord Archbishop,—The step which I now take would have been taken somewhat sooner but for the rumors that my work on the Holy Eucharist would be made the subject of legal investigation. I find it difficult to believe that the intention is seriously entertained, for the warmest opponents of that work deny baptismal regeneration, the priestly commission, and the validity of absolution. Now, these doctrines are so positively affirmed in the formularies of our Church, that for one passage in them which presents difficulties in my system, there are hundreds by which that of my opponents is plainly contradicted. I can hardly imagine that they require a rigor in interpreting our formularies which must be fatal to themselves. But I should have felt it due, both to my opinions and to those who shared them, to defend myself to the utmost against such an assault.

My book, however, has now been nearly a year and four months before the public, and no legal proceedings, so far as I know, have been commenced. And in the meantime my attention has been drawn to another part of our Church's system, with which I have become painfully conscious that I can no longer concur. I refer to the Royal Supremacy. I am as ready as ever to allow her Majesty to be supreme over all persons, and in all temporal causes within her dominions, and I shall always render her, I trust, a loyal obedience; but that she or any other temporal ruler is supreme "in all spiritual things or causes," I can no longer admit. If the Act of 1832 were all on which my difficulties were founded, I might justify myself, as I have heretofore done, by the consideration that it was probably passed through inadvertence, and had received no formal sanction from the Church. But my present objection extends to the Act of 1533, by which this power was bestowed upon the King in Chancery, and to the 1st Article in the 36th canon, which is founded upon it. With the grounds of my objections I need not trouble your Grace, though I shall shortly state them to the public through the press. To your Grace, however, I desire to state, that I recall my subscription to the 1st article in the 36th canon, as believing it to be contrary to the law of God. It remains, of course, that I should offer to divest myself of the trusts and preferments of which this subscription was a condition, and put myself, as far as it is possible, into the conditions of a mere lay member of the Church. I therefore tender my resignation to your grace.

I remain, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's obedient servant,
Robert J. Wilberforce.

To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York."

"*Bishopsthorpe, York, August* 31, 1854.

My Dear Sir,—I cannot affect to be at all surprised at the contents of your letter just received. It is not necessary for me now to enter upon a discussion of the questions alluded to in your letter. But, as far as by law I may, I accept your resignation of the preferments you hold in the diocese of York.

You are aware, however, that in order to give full legal effect to your intentions, a formal resignation should be made before myself in person, or before a notary public.

With every feeling of personal respect and esteem, I remain, my dear Sir, your faithful servant, T. Ebor.

The Rev. R. J. Wilberforce."

Notwithstanding that Mr. Wilberforce was unaware of any legal proceedings having been taken against him, it is announced that the Archbishop of York, at the instaece of the Rev. John Jarratt, Vicar of North Cave, in the East Riding, has determined to send the charge against Archdeacon Wilberforce to his Provincial Conrt. With reference to this the *Hull Advertiser*, a liberal paper, and not in the Church interest, but rather that of the Dissenters, contains the following remarks:—

"We have been given to understand that his Grace the Archbishop of York, yielding to the pressure of the Low Church party in this province, has directed the charges preferred against the doctrinal teaching of Archdeacon Wilberforce to be sent by letters of request to the Court of Appeal of this archdiocse. It was not before his rest had been much disturbed by the importunities of the opponents of the Archdeacon that the most Rev. Prelate consented to this proceeding; and we have reason to believe that even now he would be exceedingly rejoiced if he could quietly get rid of the affair altogether. As the clergy delight in carrying out the principle of fair play, we may expet that they will act in the care of the Archdeacon as they did in that of Mr. Gorham—namely, support him in his resistance to all authority but that of the Privy Council. When Mr. Gorhan was condemned by his Bishop, and by the sentence of the Court of Arches, the Low Church party encouraged him to maintain his ground, which he gallantly did till Lords Brougham and Campbell—equally ignornt and regardless of the merits oft he baptismal regeneration controversy—pronounced in favor of the clerk against the prelate. The revurend abettors of reeistance to Episcopal authority in the diocese of Exeter are bound, for consistency's sake, to carry out that principle in the archdiocese of York.

If the Courts of Appeal and of Arches were liable to error upon the baptismal regeneration question, it would be absurd to claim infallibility for them upon the question of the Eucharistic controversy. The Low Church party being the first to deride and trample upon the authority of the Church Courts, cannot now invoke their aid in the decision of matters of faith. These observations we make generally, without any knowledge of the line of defence which may be adopted by the Venerable Archdeacon. He may be content to abide by the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court of the province, without carrying the question by appeal to any other tribunal. All we care to show is, that such a course is by no means incumbent upon him—that the example of the Low Church party would not warrant him in accepting as final a judgment so obtained. If the question is to be tried, let us have it thoroughly examined by all the greatest minds in the country. The doctrine itself is as clearly taught in the Catechism and the Book of Common Prayer as it is denied in the Articles and the Canons. In our opinion the court to try the question is not the Court of Arches or the Privy Council, but the Convocation of the provinces of Canterbury and York. The decision of Convocation, properly convened, would have weight with the country; whereas no one will care one farthing what may be the judgment of a Provincial Court of Appeal upon so weighty a subject of Christian inquiry."

Emigration and other causes are diminishing the Roman hierarchy in Ireland to an immense extent. According to the Rev. R. Bickersteth, there were, about siv years ago, upwards of 5,000 Priests in Ireland; last year, as appeared from a return, there were only 2,366.

The Oxford University Commission appointed under the new University Reform Bill, met on Wednesday in Spring-gardens, London, when the Earl of Ellesmere was appointed chairman.

The Commissioners for Building New Churches state in their Thirty-fourth Annual Report, which has just been printed, that within the past year 23 churches have, by the aid of grants from the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, been completed. In these churches accommodation has been provided for 14,897 persons, 9723 of the sittings being free. Altogether there have been 570 churches completed by the aid of the Commissioners, calculated for the accommodation of 565,780 persons, and 338,575 of the seats being free. Twenty-seven other churches are in course of erection, towards which the Commissioners have on certain conditions contributed pecuniary aid from the funds placed at their disposal.

The Soldiers' Friend Society, of England, has sent out two missionaries to the seat of war in the East.

A Chinese missionary, of the Roman Catholic Church, has arrived in San Francisco, to labor among his countrymen.

Shatteobrooke Church, in the diocesd of Oxford, has been re-opened by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of visitors and neighbors from the adjacent country. The work of restoration was entrusted to Mr. Wyatt, of Oxford, under the superintendence of Mr. G. Street, architect. The Church was founded by Sir William Tressell in the year 1337. It is in the shape of a Latin cross, with two porches, north and south transepts, nave, and chancel.

OPEN COUNCIL.

⁂ Under this head [illegible] different views in the Ch[illegible] where their opinions are [illegible]ssed with fairness, and their obje[illegible] charitable and g[illegible]ing with Bishop Watson, that "w[illegible]ever is afraid [illegible] any question, civil or religious, to the te[illegible] of free discussion is more in love with his own opinion than with truth."

Audi Alteram Partem.

"Counsel and conversation is a second education, that improves all the virtues and corrects all the vice of the former, and of nature itself."—Clarendon.

THE CONSTITUTION—WHO ARE JUDGES OF IT?

In the last number of *The Churchman*, H. D. E., under the head of "Thoughts on Current Events," after some pertinent preliminary remarks upon Republican Government and the Constitution of the United States, controverts the position of the late President Jackson, repeated by Senator Sumner in a recent speech before a Convention in Massachusetts—that a President or Senator is bound by his oath to support the Constitution as *he* understands it; not as he does *not* understand it—not as any other person or tribunal may understand it, if in another, a different sense. H. D. E. considers Mr. Sumner as "bound to accept the Constitution in the sense which the decisions of the Supreme Court have given it," whether that interpretation be or be not in accordance with the Senator's judgment of the meaning of that instrument.

If the Constitution of the United States was not a written document; if, like the British Constitution, it depended upon judicial decisions, made at various and far-distant periods of time, together with Magna Charta and numerous acts of Parliament not always in harmony with each other,—there might be some propriety in requiring the Supreme Court or some of its members to hunt up and write down the meaning of the Constitution for the convenience of other branches and officers of the government. But such is not the case.

The Constitution is a short, plainly-written document, covering less than twenty pages of an ordinary-sized book. It was drawn up by clear-headed and honest-hearted men, in language suited to the comprehension of the People of the United States, by whom it was adopted; and now it means all that its terms fairly import, and it can mean no more.

The Constitution establishes a government of three co-ordinate branches, each of which, in certain cases, *is required* to judge of the acts of each of the others; but neither branch can, in all cases, nor in any other cases than those committed to it, judge of the acts of either of the others.

The Judicial branch, when called upon in cases lawfully brought before it, is bound to pass judgment upon such cases. It may declare acts of Congress, approved by the Executive, null and void, if it shall adjudge such acts to be repugnant to the Constitution. And such judgments would be final in such cases, but they would not fix, irrevocably, the construction or meaning of the Constitution; for the same court, at any subsequent time, upon hearing a similar case, might overrule and reverse, as "*upon more mature deliberation*" they have already done, their own solemn decisions. They are liable to commit errors, and may pervert the Constitution; and when such errors or perversions arise from ignorance, imbecility, or corruption, the Judges are liable to impeachment.

The President is bound by *his* oath to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and if Judges pervert the Constitution, it is his duty to ask the House of Representatives to impeach the delinquent Judges. For high crimes or low crimes—for any lack of "good behavior" as Judges, they are impeachable; and the President, whenever upon complaint of the people or otherwise, shall discover that a Judge is faithless to his trust, must so far judge such Judge, as to report to the impeaching power such a delinquency.

The House now passes judgment upon Judges so far as to decide upon due cause, or want thereof, of impeachment. If the House shall decide to present charges, the Senate then must resolve itself into an august tribunal, a court of impeachment, hear the evidence and arguments of the accusers, and the defence of the accused, and pronounce judgment of acquittal or condemnation. Thus may it become the duty of Senator Sumner to judge the Judges of the Supreme Court, instead of bowing implicitly to their decisions, right or wrong. And thus, instead of making the Supreme Court the Judges in the *last* resort, of all constitutional cases, there are three tribunals wisely provided by the Constitution to pass in the cases named, upon the acts of the Judges of that court. Upon conviction of the Judges, or any other civil officers, when tried by the Senate, that court can sentence the delinquents to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

When the decisions of the Judiciary are of a character to commend themselves, as does the Constitution, to the moral sense of the people, they ought to be, and doubtless will be respected by the people; but when those decisions manifestly conflict with the Constitution, the people have their remedy in the powers delegated to the other two co-ordinate branches of the Government. If the Executive fail in duty, he is liable to impeachment. Congress is amenable to the people through their State Legislatures; and at the ballot-boxes. Every branch of the Government is responsible to the People, the only sovereign power, under their Creator, in this Republic. This feature of the Constitution, and nothing short of it, renders the Country worthy of the name of a Republic.

General Washington, when President, was under the impression that he could call upon the Judges of the Supreme Court for their opinions upon legal questions. In the case of Genet, the French Minister, the President did call upon the Judges for their advice, and they declined giving it. The President ordered suits to be instituted against two men for enlisting in the service of France against British commerce; and upon trial before the Court the men were discharged, there being then no law against such enlistment. No one ever doubted the sincerity of General Washington; but he made a mistake in calling upon the Judges, instead of calling upon the members of his cabinet for their opinion.

General Jackson, when President, in the case of the Bank of the U. S., took the ground referred to by Senator Sumner, and asserted his right and duty to support the Constitution as he understood it, without regard to a former decision of the Supreme Court. In the Presidential election which followed, the question was fully and ably discussed before the People. The issue was joined by the respective parties, and the people sustained the President in his course by a very large majority.

No power to create a corporation was ever delegated by the Constitution to Congress; and the publication of the Madison Papers, in 1840, have exhibited fully the reasons why that power was withheld. One of which was that asigned by Rufus King, that under the powers, if granted, Congress might create a Bank, the possibility of which would beget enemies to the Constitution.

H. D. E. is very happy and cogent in his criticism upon the letter of Mr. Wise, who "forgets that slaves are only property by force of *local* laws;" such laws as were once *supposed* to prevail universally in the United States. In Massachusetts, the courts at length discovered that those supposed laws had no existence in fact, and that thousands of free persons under this delusion had lived and died slaves.

Until the decision of the British court in the Somerset case, such supposed laws were in existence in England, and enforced by common consent, if not by Judicial tribunals. It may be well for the courts in other States than Massachusetts to go behind precedents, and see if *their* slave-laws have anything more substantial than supposition to rest upon. Maryland and Virginia, and some other States, have Constitutions with which slave-laws are as utterly incompatible as they were with the organic law of Massachusetts. The path of wisdom is the path of safety—the road to happiness and peace. How long shall it be ere States and nations professing Christianity, shall abolish their *supposed* laws and recognize the great correlative duty of providing for the intellectual and moral culture of all its inhabitants, who "are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury according to the course of that law:" to every inhabitant who labors to promote their prosperity.

T.

FALSE ISSUES.

The busy faction in the Church that arrogates to itself the exclusive claim to be "Evangelical," has just made another of those moves by which it is continually endeavoring to blind the eyes of the laity with dust of its own raising. It has issued, what it calls "*An Apology*" for the organization by which it has been, and is, endeavoring to alter the character of the Church, on the utterly baseless assumption that an attack has been made upon that organization.

The tract under that name which has been sent to me by the post, sets out with the smoothest and most plausible disclaimers possible. It has no quarrel with any body, forsooth, not it! It only requires that the majority of the Bishops and Clergy of the Church should own themselves to be in fundamental error, ignorant of vital truth and godliness! and admit that the majority of the laity, being themselves in a better state, ought to renounce and forsake them accordingly! These little preliminaries settled, the "Evangelicals" will go quietly on their way, troubling no one, but merely altering the Prayer-Book, so as to get rid of a "FEW EXPRESSIONS, WHICH, TAKEN ACCORDING TO THE SOUND OF THE WORDS, SEEM TO LOOK THE OTHER WAY," (*Apology*, p. 40,) opening the communion of the Church to all kinds of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, and teaching their favorite notions, whether Calvanistic or Pelagian, to the suppression of all distinctiveness of discipline and worship, the confusion of all order, and the gradual abandonment of all primitive and catholic features in ritual and ceremonial.

With these ends in view, it only asks to be let alone, until it shall have accomplished them! In the meanwhile, whosoever dares to teach that the principles of the Church *are* distinctive, her doctrine catholic, and her discipline and worship primitive, is attacking the faction! and on his head be all the blame if bitter denunciations of his exclusiveness, frantic declamation against his concealed Romanizing, and unceasing fabrications of lies concerning himself, his friends, his teaching, and his practice, fill the columns of weekly prints that pander to the worst of passions, by arousing envyings, emulations, evil surmisings, jealousies, wrath, and strife; and encouraging slandering, backbiting, and uncharitable judgments, even in the pulpits, which ought to be sacred to the Word and the Cross.

It is notorious that the priests and pulpits to which the distinction of being "evangelical" is pharisaically applied by those who fill them, are those which preëminently, if not exclusively, abound in such denunciations and indulgencies of sinful temper. Who ever heard a "High Church" pulpit resound with attempted confutations of "Low Church" errors? with exposure of "Low Church" irregularities? with scandalous anecdotes of "Low Church" Bishops? And yet, these things are the continual themes of the leaders and members of the self-styled "Evangelical Society," whose

"Vain and flashy songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw;
The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed,
But, swoln with wind and the rank mist they draw,
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread."

But they, good men, forsooth, are not attacking any body! They are only assailing error! Are they bound to do it?—Surely. Only the little question previously occurs, where the error lies. That they will not, for a moment, open to discussion. They, *of course*, are right! *Their* doctrine is infallibly "Evangelical!" The principles they oppose, even if laid down and held in the very words of Peter and of Paul and of the Lord Jesus Christ Himself, are none the less rank error—deadly error—error that justifies a minority in organizing, and plotting, and manœuvring, and intriguing, and simoniacally bribing, to subvert the majority with which it is in favor.

This is the fundamental principle of the so-called "Evangelical" Society. Its organization was justified expressly on that ground in its manifestos, the Prospectus, and Dr. Stone's sermon. Its founders complacently hug themselves in their infallible orthodoxy, and quietly say to their brethren, "True, you are the majority, and therefore our organization must have a party aspect. But then, you know, we are right, and you are wrong! Therefore, we have a right to use all the means available for destroying you, that we may become the majority. Till then, we must bear with your presence in the Church. But let us once acquire the numerical superiority, and our task becomes an easy one. No more place then in the Church for you, vile Tractarians! A little improvement of the Prayer-Book will suffice to shut you out! Go to Rome, or where you please; but you shall no longer defile us, pure Evangelical Christians, with your abominable talk about sacerdotal functions, apostolical succession, sacramental grace, baptismal regeneration, eucharistic offerings, and the like."

This is the true prospectus of the Society, for which we have now a pretended apology put forth, on the utterly false and ridiculous plea that it *has been assailed* by the Sunday School Union.

The assailants in this quarrel are the men who invented, and are incessantly using the vile, lying nicknames "Tractarian" and "Puseyite." Those names mean nothing, because they mean any thing which ignorance or malice may choose to employ them for. Men who cannot read a chapter of the New Testament in its original tongue find it easy to clap "Tractarian" on the back of a learned brother, and save themselves the trouble of answering his argument, or listening to his proof, by shutting against him the ears of their deluded followers. "Oh, why listen to him. He is a mere Tractarian! A Jesuit in disguise! Beware of him, and of his books with crosses, and X's with P——!" Bishops who have said their Westminster Catechism in their Boyhood to a Presbyterian pastor, and studied their theology at Princeton, may easily inject suspicion concerning those whose nurture and admonition has been in the Church which taught their forefathers its pure doctrines ever since the Reformation, by the glib use of the epithet "Tractarian."

If the men who do these things are honest, let them resort to different means for the advancement of their cause. Let them give up the mean and miserable advantage of using a party cry, and cease to stigmatize those whom they oppose as "Tractarians," "Puseyites," or "Romanizers," and to claim for themselves the exclusive title "Evangelical." Their true name, if they must have a party name, is "Puritan." They are the successors of the Puritans of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, inheriting many of their virtues and some of their worst vices. Like them, they are striving for the mastery, and resolved to have it, cost what it may. Like them, they are a minority, claiming to control and sit in judgment on the majority. Like them, they are busy, bustling, and unscrupulous. Like them, they are most of them unlearned, or at best, of moderate scholarship. Like them, they hold that wisdom was born with themselves, and will die with them. Like them, they are skilful in railing, and know well the value of giving an antagonist a bad name. Like them, they are dexterous in claiming to be martyrs for the truth, while they are all the time tormenting such as are in their way with swarms of calumnious lies, and overwhelming them in floods of causeless vituperation.

Μισογοης.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications are unavoidably postponed to next week.

Imperfect in original

Imperfect in original

COMMUNICATIONS.

For The Churchman.

LINES,

On seeing a painting of Mary at the feet of the Saviour.

Low at His feet she knelt in humble trust—
With trembling hope, wild, yet submissive thought;
And unto Him, the merciful and just,
A soul of deep and silent worship brought;
And pled with eloquent and tearful eye,
Lighted with quenchless faith and love's high fervency.

Tears were thy offering, richer far were they
Than all the gem's within Australia's mine,
To Him, who came to guide the spirit's way
To its pure birth-place, God's eternal shrine!
Angels rejoiced that blissful hour in heaven
O'er thee, the lost one found, the penitent forgiven.

A light divine was then revealed to thee'
That shines beneath the narrow, dismal tomb,
O'er man's last dwelling-place, eternity,
The freed and joyous spirit's blessed home!
Sages and seers had sought, but sought in vain,
In visions, mysteries, and midnight's starry train.

Oh! not Palmyra's queen when on her brow
The glittering coronet in splendor shone,
And nations bowed to her, was blessed as thou,
In that low seat, with heart both sad and lone;
For mighty God looked down with pitying eye,
And bade the star of peace shine o'er thee from on high!

Thou hast a home above, a record here—
For oh, where'er is borne the book of light,
Man's guide and only hope, when earth is drear,
Thy memory is borne, pure, blest and bright—
And the child, resting on its mother's knee,
Lists with a thoughtful brow unto her praise of thee!

Albany, September, 1854. G. Liveridge.

For The Churchman.

THE GOOD CHURCHMAN.

(CONTINUED.)

The good Churchman's principles and views respecting the Church, his feelings towards it, and what he does as duties growing out of his connection with it, he is careful to have "such as it becometh the gospel of Christ." He never separates the two, because God has made them one. Christ, who, as "the Way, the Truth, and the Life," is the Gospel, adopts the Church as His body and His spouse; through which He is to apply to His faithful people the unspeakable mercies of His redemption; and brings it into such essential union with Himself that, according to His scheme of grace, mercy, and truth, towards our race, the Church is a part of His own fulness or completeness, in working out that scheme.* He knows of no such thing as putting the Church instead of Christ. He loves the Church, and conforms to it, and is faithful to it, because of the love he bears to Christ, and his full faith in Him, and his earnest desire to follow Him, to be *in Him*, and to be saved by *His salvation*. He knows that there can be no other salvation. He expects no other. And because he would humbly seek that salvation in the way that Christ has appointed it to be sought; he seeks it by devout compliance with that faith and piety of the Church which his Saviour is pleased to make an evidence, and an essential part, of His follower's casting himself upon Him for the mercy and grace which can come from no other source. This he must do in true faith, penitence, devotion and charity. These, indeed, have merit; nor have the duties of Church membership, to which, if genuine, they will lead. Neither justification nor salvation can come of them; but only of "the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." This merit will not justify or save the faithless, impenitent, and indevout, or those who are careless about their own justification and salvation. It will benefit those only who have that living faith in Christ, which works by love in drawing them into the ways of His laws, and the observance of His commandments and ordinances. Thus, union and communion with the Church, in the spirit of that true faith, penitence, and devotion, which infuse holiness and virtue into the character and life, are means and conditions, without merit indeed of their own; but in gracious consideration of which Christ will extend the inestimable benefits of His meritorious and all-sufficient atonement. This is the good Churchman's view of the Church, and suggests the light in which he regards his connection with it, and his discharge of the duties thence resulting. Heavenly and spiritual things are ever in his mind, as those for which the Church was established, and has been sustained in the world; for which he was admitted to its membership in baptism; and for which he should discharge all the trusts and duties devolving on him in that membership generally, and in any special relations in which he may stand to the Church. The glory of God, the good of his owns oul, the great duties of piety, morality, and charity, and salvation through the Gospel of Jesus Christ, are his objects in all. He shrinks, not only as from sinful irreverence for holy things, but also as from egregious profanity and impiety, from any infusion into Church concerns of mere wordly ways and objects.

The evangelical view of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church represents it as indeed "one body," one communion, having "One Lord, one faith, *one baptism*," as having been originally established by the providence and grace of "the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ," in Jerusalem; where, therefore, was *the mother Church*; and thence spreading into divers countries; and to be handed down, with promise of His perpetual presence, "even unto the end of the world!"

The good Churchman, therefore, asks, Where, here, and now, is that body, which, possessing the faith, ministry, sacraments and worship established by Christ and his Apostles,† is historically identified with *that* Church which, existed before the New Testament was written, and was the subject of the doctrines, views, and requisitions, which it contains respecting the Church of Christ. The truly evangelical Christian knows nothing of a Church composed of divers communions, ministries, and authorities, each drawing its own way, and having its own faith and discipline, denouncing others, receiving their outcast ministers and members, and professing to be the purer and better Church. Surely we have here the guilt, denounced by the Apostle, of being "removed from the grace of Christ unto another gospel, which is not another;" because in reality, not a gospel at all; and the fearful inconsistency of presenting to the world a "divided Christ."

It is matter of pious gratitude that God, in His gracious providence, has provided the Christians of these United States with ample historical means of knowing where, now and with us, is to be found the Church of Christ which, planted in primitive times in Britain, was brought to this country, then a part of the British empire, has been continued among us as the Church identical with that to which the New Testament was given, and which was the subject of what the Holy Ghost revealed, through that sacred volume, concerning the Church of Christ, and men's duty respecting it. The reader, of course, knows which of the so-called denominations of this country is now in mind. In particular, reference to *this* body, it is purposed, through God's assistance, to give, in the next number of *The Churchman*, the concluding article of this series.

B. T. O.

---

* "The Church, which is His body; the fulness of Him That filleth all in all."—Ephesians i. 22, 23.

† By worship is not here, of course, meant a particular form, but the great principles and general rules of worship.

For The Churchman.

OUR MOTHER CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

BY ONE OF HER SONS.

NO. V.

The Bishop of Exeter's description of the shortcomings in the Church, as already quoted, has been applicable for now well nigh two centuries. Certainly since the Revolution of 1688, there has prevailed a cold indifference about many of her most Catholic verities, which has sapped her foundations as a divine institution. Her sacraments, in which resides her life-blood, were depreciated and slighted, as we have seen,—her daily services were neglected and disparaged—her plain directions set at nought—none of her prescribed festivals, in commemmoration of apostles, saints, and martyrs, "kept holy," as required—no reverence paid, or but little if any, to the very Sanctuary itself; while the encroachments upon the heritage of the poor, and the introduction of worldly distinction, in the House of God, by the progress of the odious pew system, all contributed to place the Church in a false position, as a national one in her organizations, and one professing to be catholic in principles. The Erastian element was working in this degeneracy with powerful effect. You have only to look into our country's history for that period, Horatio, to see it in powerful, though often silent operation. Erastianism cares nothing for the Church in her holy influences—it only has regard to the things of this world, to its pomps and its politics, its ambitions and its aggrandizements. For the poor, especially, it has the utmost contempt; or for any thing that can minister to the efficacy of that Gospel system, of which the poor are to be the special objects. The great mass of the people of England soon found themselves, therefore, in a great measure estranged from the Church; while she herself became worse than lifeless, and her Ministry dissolute and mischievous. It was in this revolting state of things that John Wesley was raised up in the early part of the last century; and although virtually thrust out of the pale of the Church, in so far as ministerial action was concerned, he yet effected a religious revival in the land which in due time reacted upon the Church herself. Wesley, though erratic and extravagant in his course, was yet a sound and earnest Churchman at heart. You may be startled at this remark, Horatio—that the founder of a schismatic sect should be set forth, by *me*, above all, who, though a humble am yet so high a Churchman, if entitled to so honorable a distinction. But it shall come to you on higher and better authority than mine. "Wesley never departed willingly and knowingly," says his biographer, Southey, —himself a sincere and devoted Churchman—"from the doctrines of the Church of England, in which he had been trained up, and with which he was conscientiously satisfied after full and free inquiry." But his was was not a character, nor was he placed in circumstances, to be restricted to the cold and spiritless formalities and conventionalities, of what was in his day and generation but an *Establishment*, rather than a Church. We have only to contemplate his wonderful success, as a Minister of the Gospel, to see how much allowance ought to be made for him in any seeming desertion of the Church into which he was driven. "Drunkards were reclaimed," Southey tells us, "sinners were converted; the penitents who came in despair were sent away with the full assurance of joy; the dead sleep of indifference was broken; and oftentimes his eloquence reached the hard brute heart, and opening it, like the rock of Horeb, made way for the living spring of piety which had been pent within." Now certainly this ought to have been the work of the Church herself. But the great body of her clergy in those days cared for none of these things; and Wesley was too enthusiastic to excite any thing but their aversion, or their alarm. His biographer frankly admits, that "with all this there was intermingled a large portion of enthusiasm: much that was erroneous, much that was dangerous. But had he been less enthusiastic," it is added—"of a humbler spirit, or a quieter heart, or a maturer judgment, he would never have commenced his undertaking. Sensible only of the good he was producing, and which he saw produced, he went on courageously and indefatigably in his career. Whither it was to lead, he knew not; nor what form and consistency the societies he was collecting would assume. But these considerations never troubled him, nor made him for a moment forsake his course. God, he believed, had appointed it, and God would always provide means for accomplishing His own ends."* Such was John Wesley, in the midst of a state of things in the Church when all was almost a barren waste around, occasioned by the prevalence of Erastianism in her midst, and the negligences and ignorances of those who had to direct her course—to animate her councils, to enforce her discipline, and to draw men unto her.

It is remarkable, however, that in some other respects, Wesley's ideas chimed in with much of the spirit of the times. He was no puritan himself, in the *principles* of his religious system, at least. His attachment to the Church's ritualism, and all her prescriptions as to holy ordinances and observances, shows that he had nothing of puritanism in his composition at that time. But this element gradually insinuated itself into his plans, if not into his principles; for it was suited to the peculiar course which his exertions soon took, and which he was probably unable to control. And this had perhaps more to do than any thing else—outwardly at least—with his progressive deviation from the Church; and it has been mainly instrumental, in all time since, in keeping up, and widening, the separation of his followers from all Church communion. He himself for a long while had a conscientious regard to at least the Sacraments of the Church, the efficacy of which he did not attempt to disparage. But he was by degrees hurried away from their salutary influences, in proportion as the puritanical element gained possession of his mind, and pervaded his plans. The meeting-houses of the Wesleyans afford unmistakable evidences of its prevalence among them; and in time its power became so great that their return to the bosom of the Church was seen to be impossible. So that the Church herself—or rather those who enthralled and corrupted her—had, in a great measure, this sad schism to answer for.

Yet Wesley was not so unfaithful to the Church, in her doctrine—if, in that respect, he was unfaithful at all—as are some of her modern, some of her living dignitaries, whom the same Erastianism, as polluted and petrified her in his days, still thrusts into her highest places.

An anecdote is related of Wesley, that on one occasion, after attending church on one of the Saints' Days, when there was a miserable congregation, a friend who was with him observed, what a heartless affair it was, to whom he administered this deserved rebuke:—

"Rather say, my friend," replied Wesley, "what a heartless, what a perverse generation of professing Churchmen we find here, as indeed almost everywhere, who can with one consent slight and scorn those means which our holy Church has wisely provided for the purpose of impressing on the minds of her children the mysterious and memorable facts of the gospel history."

And when this eminent servant of God was reanswered by his friend, acknowledging that he stood reproved, how deplorable it was that a populous place like that where they were should furnish "no more than four or five persons, and those apparently from among the most wretched, to celebrate one of the Church's festivals"—he thus rejoined,—"One cannot but wonder and lament," said Wesley. "Yet, let us judge charitably. It is not, with many, that they despise these means of grace, but are prejudiced against them. The Puritans—that is the ultra-Protestants—object to saints' days as Popish. They think them, too, unwarranted. Nay, many will go so far as to say they are unscriptural. They cite, for instance, St. Paul's rebuke: 'Ye observe days and months, and times, and years.' And the Apostle, they will remind us, treats these things as 'beggarly elements,' and enjoins upon the Galatians not to 'be in bondage' to them. And so would I enjoin. But St. Paul was warning them as Gentile Christians to beware of the attempts of Judaizing teachers to subvert their faith, by bringing them under the obligations of the Jewish ritual. If, I conceive, such passages are relevant to the question at all, they only go to show that Christians were required to abandon all Jewish festivals, and attend to their own. 'Sabbaths,' for instance, are as much forbidden as any other days—they are all in the same category. Yet are we not bound to the holy observance of the Lord's Day? And as to their being Romish, why these saints' days were hallowed and appointed long before corruption was known in the Roman Church."

This was pretty conclusive, certainly; and no wonder that it called forth from his friend the remark, that notwithstanding the reverend divine's "departure from the visible Church of England—from her discipline, rather"—we may easily imagine what was about to be said; but Wesley at once interposed with this reply:—"Nay, nay, my friend," interrupted Wesley—"you do me wrong. I have not taken my departure from the Church—if by departure, that is, you mean separation, or secession. Her discipline I may have found it necessary—painfully so, believe me—to transgress; but not her holy ordinances, not her well-appointed means of grace—God forbid it! I have cast off restraints—I could not help it! And may He who searcheth the heart, and trieth the reins," added the reverend divine with emotion—"may He forgive me whereinsoever I have done amiss, for His dear Son's sake!"

Such a state of feeling as this, then, clearly shows what the "Establishmentarians" of those days—for we can not call them Churchmen—had to answer for, in thrusting away such a man as Wesley. And is there not, think you, Horatio, much to answer for some where, even in this our day, for repelling such men as Newman, and Manning, a[illegible]erforce, in another direction?—"sens[illegible]nest minds," as the Bishop of Exeter [illegible] driven to seek something less unsatisfying than what they have been compelled to witness at home."

It has been before pointed out to you, my Horatio, how readily Erastianism amalgamates with heresy, with contumacy even—against the Church herself—and with all sorts of unfaithfulness, when it is in accord with the worldly ends and aims which the Erastian has ever in view. When that most devoted, self-denying, and energetic Minister of our Church, Mr. Bennett, *seemed*, even, to have gone too far on the right side, Erastianism was at once up in arms against him. If ever there was a man of whom it could be said, that

"Even his failings leaned to virtue's side,"

surely he is that man. Not that he had any failings which, strictly speaking, deserved to be so stigmatized, as respects the course he pursued at St. Barnabas, Pimlico. Those who knew him best—who had opportunities of observing his career most closely—knew his fidelity, his zeal, his self-sacrifice, all directed to the one great object of his ministry—the good of Christ's Church, the honor and glory of God, and the eternal interests of His creatures. Well—he deviated from the degenerate track in the ritualism of his Church, and in the pastoral work of his parish; and thereby did greater practical good than perhaps was ever done, since primitive times, by any one Minister of the Church. He did nothing that was not either prescribed by the Church, rubrically or canonically, or sanctioned by the most rightful catholic usage; while the doctrines he taught were truly canonical. But because it was startling, and at the same time anti-Erastian—because, though it was unusual, it was yet most edifying and calculated to make the Church, as such, more attractive to, and give her an increased hold upon, the people—it was stigmatized as Popish, and as everything that was dangerous and deadly; and one of the foremost, you will remember, who labored to raise a clamor against it, was Lord John Russell, at that time First Minister of the Crown.

This same Lord John Russell had a relative he wished to promote to some high place in the Church; and he availed himself of a vacancy in the capitular establishment of Bristol, to make him Dean. Now this Dean of Bristol had, not long before, been a Scotch Presbyterian. He was brought up one, and continued one, until his worldly interests seemed likely to be best promoted by his entering the Ministry of the English Church. Well—we have it under his own hand, that he continues Presbyterian still, in all his leading ideas about a Church, its Ordinances, and its Priesthood. In his Preface to a volume of Sermons, he thus audaciously boasts of his antagonism to the catholicism of the Church of which he is a dignitary:—"I have done my best to bear witness against, and to prevail upon you to withstand, that plain betrayal of the principles of the Church of England, and that departure from the truth as it is in Christ, which are involved in the teaching of those whom you may best recognize when I call them Tractarians"—that is, those who were giving the fullest, if not the only full and true effect to the distinctive principles of the Church, whether in her doctrine, her discipline, or her ritualism, and restoring to her system the vitality it has lost. The Sacramental system of the Church—that which her Prayer-Book enunciates, which the Apostles inculcated, which the Fathers enforced—he repudiates and scoffs at. The Eucharist he treats, not as "the strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine," which his catechism would have taught him, had he been so fortunate as to learn it, though as a Presbyterian, of course, he never could—but only as a bare commemorative ceremonial. Baptism, too, he regards as a mere ceremonial rite; and the doctrine of the Church concerning it as "a character of dogmatic teaching and narrow exclusiveness, which never yet has been hers." Such are his own words. The clergy—his own order—he regards as possessing no divine commission, or any other sacred prerogative. "The clergy," he says, "have no authority whatever, for claiming such duty"—the duty, that is, of ambassadors for Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God—"in any intrinsic power or virtue of their orders; nor should they know more Christian truths than other men." While as to the Church, although he is in the habit of declaring, with the rest of us, "I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church"—as well as in "one Baptism for the remission of sins"—he denies "that any Church of peculiar polity or power is authorized by God to demand its establishment or recognition!" Such, again, are his very words, quoted from the Preface to the Volume of Sermons he has lately published. Yet this evidently unsound, not to say heretic Divine, is already a Dean, and is in a fair way to be a Bishop!

Are we not, then, my Horatio, in a lamentable state? And there is no authority that will take cognizance of these things—or, if there were, that would probably succeed in arresting them,—so completely has the Erastian canker entered into the very interstices of the Church's system. We are promised a restoration of our Convocation, and many hope great things from that. My anticipations are not so sanguine. But of this, in conclusion of my case, you shall know next week.

R.

---

* Southey's Life of Wesley.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHURCHMAN.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Oxford, (England,) Sept. 8.

This "Long vacation" is almost duller, and Oxford is more deserted, than usual. The weather has been extremely hot, which has had the effect of sending away many to the sea-side, and to the Welsh mountains, who would otherwise have staid at home. One would have thought, indeed, that the great changes which are about to take place in the regime of the University, under the recent Reform Act, would have necessitated so much preparation that there would have been an unaccustomed throng of residents; but there are, on the contrary, fewer than there ordinarily are in vacation. At the same time, it must be confessed that the future is looked forward to with considerable fearfulness by many, who dread the effects of that bold measure; and never, perhaps, has the opening of term been more anxiously awaited.

The Commissioners under the Act have had their first meeting, and have elected the Earl of Ellesmere chairman. This is the first note of preparation that has been sounded. It is remarked, however, as strange, that there should be no signs of any immediate intention to commence the "Private Hall" system, as provided for by the Act. It happens that at this moment very commodious premises for such a purpoee are in the market, the Angel Hotel, is advertised for sale; gnd this has certainly excited a good deal of conversation as to the desirable opportunity it presents of at once trying the experiment of a Private Hall. But so far there is no movement heard of. The premises are admirably situated in High street, below University College, and nearly opposite Queen's. There was some talk of the Roman Catholics starting a hall—some went so far as to say that Dr. Newman was to be its Principal, which would be a most politic proceeding for them, as he is popular here in certain quarters, and has the reputation of being an excellent tutor. But one would think if such a project were seriously entertained, they would not let slip so good an opportunity of acquiring a favorable location.

The usual amount of College restorations and repairs is going on this Vacation. Some new works at Exeter are being put in hand, which are likely to improve considerably that fine old edifice. The east end of Jesus is undergoing renovation. Already there have been extensive restorations at this college—the south front has been almost entirely renewed. At Maudlin the old buildings near the tower, known as the Chaplain's Quad, are being restored; and a complete renovation of the organ has suspended for awhile the choral service of the chapel.

We have had a constant succession of touring visitors during the Vacation, including several Americans, lionizing our fine collegiate edifices and churches. Among others, we had the Turkish warrior, Solyman Pasha, the other day, with his son and his aid-de-camp, and attended by an English interpreter and guide. He found an admirable cicerone in the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Murray, of All Souls, who happened to be in residence.

A list has been published of members of the University said to be thought of as members of the first Hebdomadal Board under the Reform Act. It gives the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor, and the Senoir and Junior Proctors, though these are all members *ex officio*; and it includes as the six Heads of Houses, those of Christ Church, Magdalen, Exeter, Pembroke, Brasenose, and Balliol; and the six Professors, those of Ancient History, Modern History, Moral Philosophy, Anatomy, Chemistry, and Geology; and the six Members of Convocation are all able Tutors.

Great regret is felt at the step which Archdeacon Wilberforce has taken. His brother, our respected diocesan, is understood to sympathize with him at heart, though no idea is entertained of his lordship ever contemplating such a proceeding. As the Queen's Almoner, indeed, and chaplain of a Royal Order, it would never do to contemplate such a thing as openly questioning Royal Supremacy. It is expected, however, that there are others who will follow the Archdeacon's example.

B. A.

For The Churchman.

HE CHURCH AT GREEN POINT, LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow me through your columns to ask aid in raising $800? It may be known that efforts have for some time been made to plant the Church in the village of Green Point. In the middle of last summer it became necessary to prepare immediately for paying $1,500 four our three lots of ground. The amount was secured by the promise of a loan from Trinity Church, a grant from the Pastoral Aid Society, and other gifts, but was not available, because our collections had not yet covered the expense incurred in building. In this embarrassment it only remained for the two vestrymen who had generously met the deficiency in building, to sign away all claim against the Church. That was done in full, and though the Church is not, and will not be legally responsible, it would be unjust if an effort were not made to share a burden (now reduced to $800) with those who had already given to the extent of their means. I need only say that the Church-property here is worth at least $5,600, and is free from every claim, save that held by Trinity Church. I trust, therefore, that those who approve of the result—and it has only been reached with great difficulty—will be ready to contribute.

Sept. 18, 1854. E. C. Babcock, Rector.

Donations for the above may be sent to the Rector at Green Point, King's County, N. Y., or be left with Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway.

MISSIONARY WORK TO DO AT HOME.

Mr. Editor:—I saw last week in the *Gospel Messenger* an appeal from St. Mark's church, Palatka, asking for help to erect a church edifice. The article was copied from the *Episcopal Recorder*. There are many reasons why this appeal should be very dear to my heart, and why it is proper that I should add to it my testimony. I was the missionary at St. Augustine, last winter, and visited Palatka for the first time in December. I found a village of 600 souls without an organized congregation, or a single place of religious worship. The attendance on Morning Service was so large, and the people so evidently interested in the Service, that I resolved to call a public meeting to organize a Church. The articles of association are strong and Church-like. Thirty male adults have signed them, and a good vestry has been chosen. The population is made up of all creeds and kinds; but they are men who feel deeply their spiritual destitution, and are willing to do all they can to sustain the church. They are poor, and must call for help away. I will give some reasons why they have a claim on our generosity.

Palatka has now 800 souls. Five steamers arrive here each week from Savannah and Charleston—this beside the River steamers and sail vessels. The place is the natural outlet of East Florida. Emigrants pass through it to settle on the rich planting lands of the interior, and the produce of the country is shipped here for the sea-board. Florida is a missionary State almost the size of Virginia; it has only five clergymen of the Church. Towns and villages are springing up, a large population are coming in, a great work is ready and no one there to gather the harvest; a little seed now sown in faith, will produce an hundred fold; and I know of no gift which a Churchman can give that would do more to extend our Redeemer's kingdom, than to aid this church in the wilderness. Palatka is a point from which an influence for good or evil will go out along the entire river. The field will be occupied. *If the servants of the Master sleep, tares will be sown.*

But, although it is an usual thing to find 800 souls without any place of worship, there is a stronger claim than this. The place is filled every winter with northern invalids. They come here to seek for health. They are often men who have no faith, and they need the calm, unfaltering voice of the Church to prepare them for eternity. Wherever you go, you meet them, and your heart is sad to see their sands dropping; to see them dying so far from home—more sad is a Christian's heart when he remembers that these dying men have no one to tell them of a Saviour. Their position, as free from care, away from home, and yearning for sympathy, makes them ready to hear the Gospel gladly. They feel that it *is a Gospel*. I could tell you many stories, how sceptics, men who lived in gross unbelief, became as little children, the disciples of Jesus Christ. These brethren of ours who go South from the North, the East and West, add their plea, asking for a church. Plant the Church at Palatka, and then its minister will be a missionary on the St. John's. If this fails, there is no help—the destitution will be unsupplied, and the waste places a desolation.

Persons can send their donations to Messrs. Stanford & Swords, Church booksellers; to Wm. H. Harrison, Esq.; Hon. Charles P. Kirkland; or F. S. Wouston, Esq.

In the name of our common Saviour, and of the cause of religion and humanity, I ask Churchmen to look at these facts and give as God has blessed them.

Your's, faithfully, H. B. Whipple,
Rector of Zion church, Rome, N. Y.

PIOUS PROVERBS AND REFLECTIONS.

COLLECTED FOR THE CHURCHMAN BY C. F. H.

NO. X.

The confluence of lust makes a great tempest, which in this sea disturbeth the seafaring soul, that reason cannot govern it.—St. Ambrose *Apol. poss. pro. David, cap. III.*

It is no such heinous matter to fall afflicted, as, being down, to lie dejected. It is no danger for a soldier to receive a wound in battle, but after the wound received, through despair of recovery, to refuse a remedy; for we often see wounded champions wear the palm at last; and, after fight, crowned with victory.—St. Chrys. *in Ep. ad. Heliod. monach.*

Never dare go where you have reason to question whether God will go with you: a Christian should never willingly be where there is not room for his Saviour.—

Weak stomachs, which cannot digest large meals, feed oft and little. For our souls, that which we want in measure, we supply in frequence. We can never fully enough comprehend in our thoughts the joys of heaven, the meritorious sufferings of Christ, the terrors of the second death;—therefore we must meditate of them often.—*Bishop* Hall.

It is a vast and heavenly attainment to be in the spirit of prayer. That is, "praying always" when the soul lives in God—lives in the truth, and becomes one with it—knows nothing, wants nothing, feels nothing but the *I am*ness of the now.—

The pious man and the atheist always talk of religion; the one speaks of what he loves, and the other of what he fears.—Montesquieu.

Suspected Preparation against Cuba.—It has been rumored that an expedition against Cuba was fitting out at this city—one vessel, the *Catharine Augusta*, being said to have sailed with a quantity of Law's celebrated muskets on board, while a steamer, the *Benjamin Franklin*, still in port, has similar objects in view. These reports have elicited from the *Washington Star* an expression of determination on the part of the government, to suppress every movement of this character, so far as may be in its power. It is said, however, that no information has been received at the U. S. Marshal's office which would yet justify him in taking any action in the case.

The Reciprocity Treaty with British America.—The Washington *Union* contains a Proclamation by President Pierce, embracing the Reciprocity Treaty *in extenso*, announcing that ratifications were exchanged in Washington on the 9th by Messrs. Marcy and Crampton, and enjoining the observance of the Treaty in good faith by the citizens of the United States.

The "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and wasted by noonday," has taken on a twofold form, and is raging in certain quarters of our country with fearful violence. The yellow fever and the cholera seemed to have linked their hands in a bargain to destroy.

The former is most prevalent at the South, the latter at the North. In Savannah, it is to be feared, there will be almost a repetition of the heart-rending scenes of New Orleans some time ago. Meetings have been held in New York to collect funds to be appropriated for the relief of the sufferers. Yesterday (Friday) had been appointed a day of humiliation and prayer at Charleston.

Clerical Pun.—A parishioner inquired of his Pastor the meaning of this line in Scripture—"He was *clothed* with *curses* as with a *garment*." "It signifies," replied the Divine, "that that individual had *got* a *habit* of swearing."

A REMEMBRANCE.

"Home is the resort of love, of joy, of peace, of plenty, where, supporting and supported, polished friends and dear relations mingle into bliss."

I.

Such were the words once met my eye,
Grav'd o'er a country mansion's door:
My soul was touch'd, my heart beat high—
I read the sentence o'er and o'er,
While fancy wing'd her fairest flight
To picture forth the pure delight,
That happy family must share,
Whose lot it was to 'habit there.

II.

'Twas June; and summer's brightest bloom
Be-blush'd the green festoons, that hung
Around the threshold, while perfume
From rose and jasmine thence was flung,
And stole within, or by the sigh
Of soft-breath'd breeze, was wafted by,
Yielding to sense a balm, as sweet
As love lent souls in that retreat.

III.

I mark'd the step,—'twas deeply worn;—
What happy feet had o'er it pass'd!
But, ah! some forms, so lightly borne,
O'er it, perchance, had trod their last.
The child, that through the portal skipp'd,
Had died—a bud untimely nipp'd,
And friends oft warmly welcom'd here,
Could now but summon mem'ry's tear.

IV.

What partings on the spot had happ'd!
Oh! fancy shap'd me out a scene
Of coach with bridal favors trapp'd—
The bridegroom's high and happy mien—
The father's blessing—mother's kiss—
The bride's soft tears—what grief in bliss!
Full soon those drops are sunn'd away,—
In mutual love's soul-beaming ray!

V.

Ah! I had glimpse of sadder scenes!
But, no! why plummet woe so deep?
'Tis true, joy oft to sadness leans,
And some have found it bliss to weep;
But ponder ere you rashly wake
Thoughts, that but thrill a heart to break;—
Like last-struck chord of snapping string!
Like death-drawn notes that swan would sing!

VI.

I went not as a welcom'd guest,
'Twas only mine to see, not stay;
But time has never, from my breast,
Those gentle visions taught to stray,
Which, conning that inscription there,
Fond fancy gave my soul to wear:
And oft their scene I visit free,
By help of winged memory.

T. G. R.

ST. MICHAEL'S DAY.

Thee, Who the Father's brightness art,
Thee, Jesu, life of each true heart,
With angels, who on poised wing
Await Thy bidding, Thee we sing.

Thee, to Thy Royal service bound,
Ten thousand thousand chiefs surround;
Salvation's standard Michael holds,
And wide th' all conquering Cross unfolds.

He the proud crest of dragon fell
All headlong thrusts to lowest hell,
And smites from heaven with lightnings due
The chief and all his rebel crew.

May we, against that king of pride,
Walk in His steps, our royal guide,
Till from the Lamb's all-glorious Throne
Our conquest and our crown be won.

To God the Father, and the Son,
And Holy Spirit, Three in One,
As aye it was, and aye shall be,
All praise to all eternity. *Amen.*

—*Ancient Church Hymn.*

FOR THE YOUNG.

THE LAST DAYS OF LOUIS XVII.

At last, after the fall of Robespierre, a man named Laurent and some other citizens were appointed to enquire into the state of the late king's son. They called to him, but he gave no answer; they ordered the iron door to be removed, and entered the room. There they found him lying motionless on his dirty unmade bed, scarcely covered with a filthy jacket and pair of trowsers, and with no expression on his once beautiful features save that of the most mournful apathy. His discolored lips and cheeks were ghastly pale: his eyes, which looked larger from the thinness of his face, were changed to a greenish cast: his head and neck were covered with sores: his nails were long and hard as horns, and his fair hair was covered with vermin. Surprised to see his dinner untouched on the table, the commissaries asked him why he did not eat? At first he made no answer; but when one of them, an old man of venerable appearance, repeated the question, he gave the piteous rejoinder, "No! I wish to die!"

Laurent had the room cleansed, his clothes renewed, and his wounds dressed; at first the poor child could not understand these marks of interest. "Why do you take such care of me?" he said,—"I thought you did not like me," and a sad tear gathered in his eye.

One day, when taken by his keeper for air to the top of the tower, he perceived some poor little yellow flowers springing up in the crevices of the stones. Unfavored and withering like himself, he formed them into a tiny bonquet, and then, as he dragged himself along to his cell, past that where his murdered mother had been confined, he stood upon the threshold, and dropped them all there!

This touching incident having betrayed his native love for flowers, one of his keepers, taking advantage of the good-nature of some soldiers on duty, brought into the prince's room four little pots of flowers in full blossom and beauty. The effect was magical: surprised at a proof of love so new to him, he burst into tears and wept; then hovered over his flowers to breathe their perfume, clasped them in his hands, and at last picked one; but that action seemed to remind him of his absent mother, and he turned on his keeper a look of profound melancholy.

To this man he had never as yet spoken, for few are the words of the miserable; but now heartfelt gratitude loosed his tongue. "It was you who gave me some flowers; I have not forgotten it."

Not long after this, a cruel guard observed in the fading captive's presence, "That boy has not ten months to live!" It was noticed that the prince's look remained gentle, and a mournful smile came to his lips. Some hours after, these touching words escaped from his bursting heart—

"Yet I never injured any one!"

Meantime, though in kind hands, no amelioration of of his captivity itself was permitted; he was still confined to one room, and denied all medical attendance, though his weakness began to be so excessive that his keepers could hardly drag him to the top of the tower for his daily draught of air. On the battlement of this tower, the rain of ages had hollowed out a kind of basin, in which, whenever the prince came on the platform, he saw a little troop of sparrows that used to come and bathe there. Accustomed to his presence every day, these birds at last grew so familiar, that they did not spread their wings for flight till he came close up to them. He called them *his* birds, and his first action, when the door on to the terrace opened, was always to look for them. He would stand motionless, leaning heavily on his keeper's arm, and watch them come and go, dip their beaks in the water, and shake their little wings. It was his last amusement, for he soon became too ill to leave his bed. No one was allowed to be with him in the night, and he once meekly complained of being so much "*alone.*"

"Yes," said one of the keepers, "you are alone, and it is very dull; but you have not now before you the sight of so many wicked men."

"Oh, I see enough of them," he murmured; then added, looking at his keeper, "but I see some good people, too, and they prevent my being angry with those who are not so."

On this, Gomin, the keeper, observed, that one of the officers who had been so cruel to him, had been arrested on some other charge. The child paused a long while, and then made the memorable answer,

"I am very sorry; for don't you see he is more unhappy than I am, for he *deserves* his misfortunes?"

"How sorry I am to see you suffering so much," said Gomin.

"Take comfort," said the child, "I shall not suffer *always!*"

He took Gomin's hand, and pressed it to his lips; the poor keeper knelt down, and prayed earnestly for him, while the child still held the faithful hand, and raised his eyes to heaven with a holy and angelic look.

It was the last prayer; we come now to the last words of the orphan, if indeed we may venture to transcribe them.

Gomin, seeing the child calm and silent, said, "I hope you are not in pain just now?"

"Oh, yes! I am still in pain, but not nearly so much. The music is so beautiful!"

Now, there was no music to be heard, either in the tower or anywhere near—no sound from without could reach that prison chamber, and Gomin said, astonished, "From what direction do you hear this music?"

"From above."

"Is it long that you have heard it?"

"Since you knelt down. Do you not hear it? Listen, listen!" And the child raised his faltering head, and opened his brightening eyes; and the poor keeper tried to listen to what none among mortals but the dying might hear. After a few moments of attention, the child again started, and cried out in rapture, "From amongst all the voices, I have distinguished that of my mother!"

That word, as it left his lips, seemed to relieve him of all suffering; his knitted brow relapsed, his eye lighted up with the smile of victory. "I have something to tell you," he said, looking at his keeper; the latter came close to him, and he leaned his little head on his breast; he listened, but in vain; God had kept to Himself the knowledge of his last thought—the heart of Louis XVII. had ceased to beat.

We give the rest in the words of the kind-hearted Gomin.

"That evening I had the courage to go up-stairs again, and re-enter his room. After carefully closing the door, I timidly raised the covering, and looked upon him. The lines which pain had drawn on his forehead and on his cheek had disappeared; the soft curves of his mouth had resumed their sweet look of repose. His eyes, which suffering had half closed, were open now, and shone pure as the blue heaven. One would have thought his last look had rested on some beloved form! His beautiful fair hair, which had not been cut for months, fell like a frame around his face. He looked as he must have looked in his happier days.

"I was choking with grief—I thought I would go up to the platform for air, and tried to ascend the steps; I could hardly do it, yet I had not now the sick boy on my arm. The night was fine and clear; I drew near the little basin; the water was dried up and the birds were flown.

"I know not how or why the idea of the coronation of kings crossed my mind, but so it was. I involuntarily remembered the birds, which, at the joyous hour of enthronement, are liberated to wing their flight through the cathedral at Rheims; and suddenly, in the fever of my grief, something seemed to tell me that they, too, were the birds of a coronation, and that the Child had just been crowned!"

"The thorny path is the road to glory!"

ANECDOTES OF DOGS.

The lower animals are each in their measure, endued with a lower reason, by means of which they may be educated beyond the point to which mere instinct could have carried them. Observe, for instance, the power of memory in dogs or horses. Every one who rides or drives knows that a horse will, after an interval of years, draw up of his own accord at a house where he has rested before; this is a simple exercise of memory. Dogs, too, will remember for years a person who has injured them or their masters; and even distinguish their enemy in a crowd of strangers.

But something far more wonderful than this may be seen in dogs. They not only remember, but they reason on that which memory recalls. Let a dog be beaten once or twice for stealing from the larder, and he will shew the most unmistakeable signs of fear if unfortunately he is caught again yielding to the temptation: long before an angry word is spoken he will begin to run.

Here then we have an instance of something more than simple memory; he remembers that his master was angry and punished him when he stole before, he argues that he will be angry and punish him because he has stolen again.

This, however, is not the most curious instance that can be given of this sort of reasoning reflection on past experience. Dogs are often observed to look ashamed of themselves after they have stolen food, even when no one has seen them do the deed.

A lady assured me that she once had a little dog who showed, apparently, the most marked dislike even to the smell of strawberries. When she or any one else went into the garden, the little dog would follow very happily until they approached the strawberry bed, when he would immediately turn back, and slink off into the house. Nothing could induce him to approach the strawberry bed as long as they were in the garden. But one day, from her bed-room window, the lady saw Mr. Vick (the little dog) trot into the garden alone, and, to her great surprise, go straight to the strawberry bed and help himself! The mystery was now explained. It was clear that Mr. Vick had a (dog) conscience, and had felt ashamed to approach the strawberry bed with his mistress, because he knew he had been stealing there. Or else he was a wicked dog, with a very hardened conscience, and argued with himself that if he only took care to keep away from the strawberry bed when people were in the garden, he might help himself as much as he pleased alone, without being suspected. If this were the case, it was well he was found out, as I hope all little people will be (or great people either) who act on the same principle.

I have heard another dog story which shews wonderful perseverance, and much thought and argumentation on the dog's part. A man on horseback with a fine retriever dog was joined by another horseman; they entered into conversation, and the owner of the dog began to boast of the cleverness of his animal. By way of proof he dismounted, took a shilling from his purse, marked it, and put it under a stone, mounted again and rode away with his companion. When they had gone four or five miles he told the dog to go back and fetch the shilling. He was perfectly understood by the sensible and willing creature, and in a very short time the dog had found the stone, and endevoured to obtain the shilling. But the stone was large and heavy, and after trying in vain to turn it over, or to scratch away the hard soil underneath it, he gave up the attempt, sat down beside it, and waited patiently. He had not waited long before two horsemen came up, traveling in the opposite direction to that by which his master had gone; when the dog saw the travelers approach, he began to scratch and howl, and shew the plainest signs of anxiety to overturn the stone. The horsemen very naturally thought that underneath the stone there was a rat, or weasel, or some such creature, and one of them dismounted and overturned it; to his great surprise he found a shilling, and never imagining for a moment that this could be the object of the dog's anxiety, he put it into his purse, and that into his trowser's pocket. The dog had now quite recovered his composure; he paid no more attention to the stone, but followed the two strangers on their journey. In vain they tried to drive him away, and at length, supposing he had lost his master, they allowed him to have his own way. In the evening when they reached the inn, the dog was still with them,, lay quietly under the table while they were at supper and took readily the food they gave him. But when they prepared to go to bed, nothing would satisfy the dog but he must sleep in the same room with the man he seemed to have chosen for his new master, the man who had taken the shilling: he had his own way again, and a mat was provided for him at the foot of the bed.

Meantime the other two horsemen had reached their journey's end, and put up for the night. The master of the dog had boasted all the way that Peto would soon join them again, and certainly bring the shilling: but as time passed he grew uneasy, and when bed-time arrived he retired with a heavy heart, feeling certain that his dog was killed, for nothing else, he said, could have prevented his return, and he was sure that no one could ever take him alive by force, or entice him away. But Peto, far from being dead, was sleeping very comfortably on his mat at the foot of a stranger's bed; the moment however that day-light appeared he was stirring. Whether "boots" opened the door, or whether he made his way through the window, which the traveler had opened for air in the hot summer night, certain it is that when the unfortunate man arose the dog was gone, and his trowsers were gone too! A chambermaid testified that she had seen the dog pass through the yard gates at a full gallop with something in his mouth, she could not say what.

And now for Peto's master again. He arose disconsolate, met his friend at breakfast, and sighed while he confessed that his dog had not yet appeared. But in the middle of breakfast Peto rushed into the room, and with great demonstrations of joy, and evidently in perfect health and high good humor, laid down a pair of trowsers at his master's feet. The whole proceeding was at first perfectly incomprehensible, but a light soon broke in upon the gentleman's mind, and turning to his companion he exclaimed, "In these trowsers we shall find the lost shilling." He drew forth a purse as he spoke, and there indeed he found among other coins the very shilling he had marked the day before.

Some months passed away before an explanation took place, and the unfortunate owner of the trowsers recovered his property.

From all this it appears that many animals are unquestionably endued with powers quite apart from their natural instinct, and different not only in degree but in kind. By the frequent exercise of their instincts, or by education imparted from others, or by deductions founded on memories of the past, they guide their actions, are moved in their affections, and improve their natural powers, or acquire new ones.

HEBDOMADARY.*

Saturday, *Sept. 30.—St. Jerom, Priest, Confessor, and Doctor.*—St. Jerom was born, in 324, at Stridonium, a small town on the confines of Dalmatia. He received a finished education, chiefly at Rome, and for some time pleaded at the bar with great applause. During a visit at Treves he was suddenly converted to Christianity, and renouncing the pleasures and luxuries to which he had been addicted, he solemnly dedicated himself to the Divine Service. After an active life of holiness and devotion, he departed in peace as on this day.

Sunday, *October 1.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.*—The Collect for this day contains another prayer for the Church,—that God's continual pity may cleanse and defend it; and that because it cannot continue in safety without His succor, He would preserve it evermore by His help and goodness.

Friday, *October 6.—St. Faith, Virgin and Martyr.*—St. Faith was the daughter of Christian parents in Agen, a city of Aquitan, in Gaul; and her holy devotion was rewarded with the crown of martyrdom, in the reign of Maximiam, the colleague of Dioclesian. She is believed to have suffered previous to the general persecution in 303, probably about the end of the third century. So great was the firmness with which she bore a lingering torture, that many were by her example converted to Christianity. After her constancy had been thus severely and most cruelly tested, she was at length beheaded, confessing Christ with her last breath. St. Faith was the patroness of many Churches in France, and the Benedictine Priory of Horsham, in Norfolk, England, was dedicated in her honor. A Church under the invocation of St. Faith existed in London before the great fire.

Presbyterianism in S[illegible].—The discussion of proposals for the union of the va[illegible]dowed Presbyterian communions has received an impetus from a published letter on the subject by Sir George Sinclar, Bart. According to the census, the relative strength of the principal bodies is as follows:—

	Number of Attendants at Public Worship on Sabbath, March 30, 1851. Morning.		Afternoon
Total of all denominations......	740,794	...	499,349
Established Kirk	228,757	...	119,888
		....	
Reformed Presbyterian ditto...	6,946	....	5,930
United Presbyterian ditto	143,443	....	131,927
Free Kirk......................	255,482	....	173,565
Non-established Presbyterians in all	405,871	...	311,427

The argument of Sir George, who is himself a member of the Free Kirk, turns largely on the minor differences with regard to patronage, the office of civil magistrate, &c. Referring to his own communion,—"It must, I think, be admitted," says Sir George, "that the Free Church occupies a somewhat anomalous Mahomet coffin-like position of suspension between the Establishment and the unestablished bodies; and must, I think, ere long gravitate towards the one or the other. We must either, like Abraham, dwell with our unendowed brethren in the Mamre of self-sustaining independence, where they have built an altar unto the Lord; or we must lift up our ayes like Lot, and beholding all the plain of State endowment and privileged monopoly, that it is well watered everywhere, return to the Sodom of the Annuity-tax and the Gomorrah of the Court of Tiends."

Sculpture and Painting Handmaids to Religion.—The fine arts of sculpture and painting are still the handmaids of religion, when properly employed, no less in the Reformed than in the Roman Church. These doctrines of our Church have their full exposition in the building of St. Paul's, London, the first Protestant cathedral erected since the Reformation, in a learned age, and by a most accomplished architect of the time, and very largely decorated with sculpture. Here we have the twelve Apostles, the Evangelists, the Baptist, and Paul, finely deposited on the summit; the seven acts of Paul round the portal, and the rights of the Church above, with abundance of symbols in every part. This fine example has been repudiated for 100 years by the degrading and "impious rage of the Puritanical faction," but we have now a renewed health in these opinions, and we may confidently hope that having supplied the absolute necessities of the Church by new barns and tents for our holy worship, we shall, with our increasing wealth, and may we not say with our increasing piety, expand into beauty and magnificence, after the example of those great commercial republics in whose wake we follow with so great prosperity, and as they have ever done, offer our homage to the Giver of all good by every act of science, and add to the worship in spirit and in truth, also the worship in the beauty of holiness.

Anecdote of Queen Victoria.—We are pleased with the following little anecdote of the Queen of England; and we think it will be pronounced no less agreeable than charateristic:—A British peer, when dining with the Queen, was challenged by a royal duchess to take wine with her. His lordship politely thanked her grace, but declined the compliment, stating that he never took wine. The duchess immediately turned to the Queen, and jocularly said, "Please your Majesty, here is Lord ——, who declines to take wine at your Majesty's table." Every eye was turned to the Queen, and not a little curiosity was evinced as to the manner in which the total abstainer would be dealt with by royalty. With a smiling and graceful expression her Majesty replied, "*There is no compulsion at my table.*"

The Roman Church in Buffalo.—The *Detroit Daily Tribune* says,—St. Louis Church in Buffalo, which has had so much trouble with the Catholic Bishop of that city, and the trustees of which were finally excommunicated, recently gave one of its present members permission to enter into new negotiations, if possible to bring about a reconciliation. Proposals were again submitted by the Bishop, but they are of such an objectionable nature that they were rejected.

Singular Occurrence.—The Rev. Dr. Bedell relates that while Bishop Chase, of Ohio, was at the house of Mr. Beck, in Philadelphia, he received a package from Dr. Ward, Bishop of Sodor and Man, making inquiries relating to certain property in America, of which some old person of his diocese was the heir. The letter had gone to Ohio, followed him to Washington, then to Philadelphia, and found him at Mr. Beck's. When he read it to Mr. B., the latter was in amazement, and said: "Bishop Chase, I am the only man in the world who can give you information. I have the deeds in my possession, and have had them 43 years, not knowing what to do with them, or where any heirs were to be found." How wonderful that the application should be made to Bishop Chase, and he not in Ohio, but a guest in the house of the only man who possessed any information on the subject.

The New Gold Dollar.—This beautiful coin is about as large as the five cent piece. On one side is an Indian Head, surrounded by the words, "United States of America. On the reverse, "1 Dollar, 1854," surrounded by a wreath. It is a very pretty coin. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the new coin to be substituted for the one now in use, and no more of the old will be struck off.

Sunday Parades.—We find the following in the *Jersey City Telegraph*:—"One of the basest outrages that has lately taken place, occurred in this city last Sabbath. During the quietude of that Holy Day the people of the 4th ward were startled by the noise and confusion of drum and fife. The first of this occurred while the people were in church, at the afternoon service. This defamation of God's Holy Day was perpetrated by a large body of Irish Papists, who, on their way to and return from Hoboken, could not go and come like civilized beings, but must needs get a fife and drum, the discordant sounds of which were enough to render the upper part of our city, for the time being, a perfect Bedlam." The *Express*, with reference to this outrage, says:—"The procession and band of music alluded to here, paraded the streets of Hoboken also. It is something unusual in this country, we believe, to have bands of music and street processions to preface the religious ceremony of laying a corner stone, as was the case in this instance. Religious ceremonies of every sort, good taste should suggest, should be confined to the church—not celebrated in the streets."

Threatened Duelling in Canada.—We learn from the Canada papers that there had nearly been a duel the other day between the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, late Postmaster General, and one of the defeated dandidates at the recent election. A challenge was sent to the former; but he would accept it only on condition that the meeting should come off in the territory of the United States. This was promptly acceded to. But, alas for the chivalry of Canada, the "sober second thought" of the ex-postmaster admonished him of the pains and penalties in such case made and provided, and he resolved to forego the journey to live to fight another day. And so the affair ended.

The Flowers in Trinity Churchyard.—There are now in beautiful bloom, in the grave-yard of Trinity Church, a number of flower-trees, that stand near by and along the great iron rail on Broadway. They are tall for flower-shrubs; and they spread their spangled branches over a row of old brown head-stones, that have long since shed their ancient inscriptions, and are scaling off in decay. The contrast of mouldering death and blooming life is striking and impressive; while the lofty spire—rising high above them, till they are dim specks in its view—reminds one of the Heaven that is high alike above life and death.

The ancient and venerable churchyard is a haunt of religious romance and pensive thought, even though it lies in the very heart of noisy business. There is an air of sequestered retirement and seclusion about the place, even though its echo—if it should ever thus utter a voice—would be in answer to the bustle of active men in strife of gain. To all this, there is added a sweet, though melancholy beauty, in the flowers that are there, holding a summer-month's communion with the buried dead, before they also shall yield up their leaves and fragrance, to lie and perish in the same old churchyard.

The African Mission.—We beg to call the attention of the Church to the fact, that we have now no Physician connected with the African mission. The number of white persons connected with the mission, residing at or near Cape Palmas is fourteen; before the close of the year it will be seventeen. The services of a Physician are absolutely necessary. In a climate so insalubrious we need to avail ourselves of every means which a gracious Providence provides for the preservation of our lives; and we appeal earnestly to the Church, and particularly to Physicians connected with it, for the supply of this our present and pressing necessity. It would be presumption in the Church to allow so many missionaries to be in such a climate without a medical officer; and it is hoped a special effort will be made to have one ready to sail in November next; when two or three new missionaries are to leave for that station. A medical man should accompany them, not only to administer to them during their acclimation, but to those already there. Application may be made to the Secretaries of the Foreign Committee Protestant Episcopal Church, 19 Bible House, New York.

It was the saying of a holy man under a sore trouble for the death of an only son, when in that dark day, God had graciously manifested himself to his soul,—"Oh I would be contented if it were possible, to lay an only son in the grave every day I have to live in the world, for one such discovery of the love of God as I now enjoy."

The War.—The expedition to the Crimea, it is expected, has at length sailed. The prevalence of cholera among the troops has been the main cause of the delay. Its ravages have been dreadful; and the dying thought of the brave men, that they were perishing without having set foot on the shore, they had hoped to invade and conquer has added a fresh pang to the loss of life itself, and greatly augmented the sorrow with which this intelligence is received throughout their native land. Many are already the names of those who have sunk in a few hours from positions of the highest promise in the British army into obscure graves, and the aspect of this disease has done more to depress the spirit of the troops than the severest perils they could have encountered in the presence of the enemy. The French appear to have suffered even more than the English. "This curse," observers the London *Times*, "fell upon our men in a manner which no foresight could avoid, and no skill prevent. Even after the vessels had put to sea to change the air of the coast one of our correspondents relates that a blast of hot air from the land seemed to have struck them at one particular moment on the afternoon of the 14th of August, after which many of the stoutest hands on board sickened and died, medicine being of no avail. This dreadful trial, however, lasted but a short time. The plague seemed to have passed over them, as it came, in the air, and by the last accounts the sickness was decreasing as rapidly as it had commenced."

There had been no new movement, according to the last accounts, in any part of the theatre of war. The cholera had abated in both armies. Nothing more seemed to be known about the expedition to the Crimea. We learn from Bucharest, that a splendid reception had been given to Omar Pacha on his entry into that city. The military escorted him through the streets and the ladies covered him with flowers. No news from Varna, except that the French were embarking fascines, gabions and artillery. From the Baltic all we learn is, that the allied force had not left Bomarsund at latest accounts.

By this time, no doubt, an attack has been made upon Sebastopol. The strength for land service of the expedition is 25,000 English, 26,000 French, and 20,000 Turks.

The Czar has sent a formal reply to the Austrian note of mediation. Each of the points insisted upon by the Western Powers is duly set forth, refused, and reasons given for the refusal. Further, the Czar says that he has withdrawn his troops from the Principalities in deference to the interests of the German Powers; that he will recall his forces across the Pruth, and then await either hostile attacks or pacific overtures, as the case may be.

The position assumed by Austria since the receipt of the Czar's reply, is exciting uneasiness. At a Cabinet Council at Vienna, on the 6th inst., it was resolved that the rejection of the guarantees required by Austria and the Western Powers, did not amount to a *casus belli* against Russia, but that Austria would persevere in supporting these conditions, and maintain her neutral position while she awaits the result of the attack by the allied powers upon Sebastopol. This new hesitation is not without suspicion.

Things do not appear to go on smoothly in the Baltic. According to the latest accounts, Admiral Napier was about returning to England—quitting the command of the fleet, temporarily, if not altogether. All the Bomarsund forts have been destroyed and the troops re-embarked. A few steam-frigates remain cruising among the islands. Generals Baraguay d'Hilliers and Neil were at Dantsic on the 7th.

The Turks were taking the offensive vigorously in Bessarabia, and Schamyl had commenced operations in earnest, and arrested the tide of Russian success beyond the Caucasus.

Canada.—The new Ministry has already proved its strength in the Legislative Assembly. The *Quebec Mercury* maintains that the Conservatives have "done well and wisely in yielding to the well-understood wishes of the community," in entering into the coalition. "The people," it observes, "would not have long endured the hopeless anarchy of nicely balanced factions, they would not long have tolerated a practical denial of legislation. Had the Conservatives been a stumbling-block in the road of progres, they would have lost the confidence of all Canada. Instead of this, they have determined to take the reins, to share the box-seat with *the most endurable of the late political monstrosities.*"

THE CHURCH ABROAD.

[Crowded out last week.]

England.—The plan for the erection of more new bishoprics is thus described:—

It is proposed to divide the diocese of Lincoln by the appointment of a Bishop of Southwell, who will have episcopal jurisdiction ever the whole of the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, together with a portion of the Archdeaconry of Lincoln. The new Bishopric will consist of about 300 benefices, leaving considerably more than that number under the jurisdiction of the present Bishop of Lincoln. The Bishop of Southwell will have a large amount of patronage in his hands, Bishop Jackson being willing to transfer all the livings which are at present in his gift in the new See to its first Incumbent. The second Bishopric proposed to be formed is that of Brecon, by a division of the present large diocese of St. David's. Under the proposed arrangement the diocese of Brecon would consist of about 200 benefices, and the diocese of St. David's of about 250. Both Brecon and Southwell have handsome collegiate Churches, with chapters attached, so that there are no difficulties in the way of the erection of the new dioceses. A scheme for the erection of a new Bishopric for Cornwall is under the consideration of the Cathedral Commissioners, the plan having been warmly recommended by the Bishop of Exeter. For this Bishopric, a handsome endowment has already been provided through the munificence of the Rev. Dr. Walker.

The Bishop of Peterborough has been holding his Visitation. In the course of his charge, his lordship alluded in terms of much satisfaction to the increase of Church restorations, and dwelt with some length upon the abuses of the pew system, which was beginning to give way to a better state of things. He observed upon the fact that in company with Church restoration there was generally to be found an increased attention to Church duties, and a greater propriety in conducting the services. He then adverted to the desirability of clerical residence, and stated that a recent Act made the building of parsonage-houses in parishes of an endowment of over £100 a-year compulsory. He felt it a hardship to press that rule upon Incumbents of only £100 a-year, but he did not hesitate to say that, where the benefice was of sufficient amount, he should feel it his duty to show a new Incumbent the requirements of the law. He referred with grateful acknowledgment to the progress of Church education, and Church missions. A brief but earnest exhortation to the clergy concluded the Bishop's Charge.

Of Home Missionary work we have further gratifying accounts. Among other efforts, the Rev. D. Hulbert, Incumbent of St. Phillip's, Haggerstone, Vendon, has issued an appeal for a spiritual aggression on the masses of Shoreditch, a poor district of the metropolis.

A memorial to the late Bishop Dennison (of Salisbury) is being raised. The fund already amounted to £4,375 6s.

Several more new churches are about being commenced in the metropolitan districts, and some are so far advanced as to be nearly ready for consecration.

At the 163d anniversary of the "Bristol Clergy Society," the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on the health of himself and clergy being drunk, thus responded:—

"For the great body of their poorer brethern not present, who did, or might hereafter, benefit through their families and dearest connections, by that benevolence of this Society. The subject was one most interesting, and, at the same time, most painful to him, because he could not help noticing that a much larger number of persons were required to enter holy orders than formerly, whilst at the same time the provision for the whole body rather diminished than increased. Although to pressure might not be immediately felt, many years could not pass before it would be found that a great number of the Clergy were deficient of means to support them in that station of life in which they were born, and had brought up."

An interresting christening festival had taken place at Trafalgar House, Hants, the seat of Earl Nelson, on the occasion of the baptism of Viscount Trafalgar, the infant son and heir of the noble Earl. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of New Zealand, and among the company present were the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Normanton, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. Lord Nelson is a devoted Churchman.

Nova Scotia.—The Church in this Colony has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Thanksgiving-day. "We are pleased to find," says the Halifax *Church Times* of the 9th inst., "that Thursday, the 21st inst., has been set apart by Proclamation of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for our merciful preservation thus far, from the ravages of pestilence, as well as for the general abundance of the Harvest, and the success of our Fisheries. This is as it should be. We certainly have abundant cause for thankfulness in having, up to this time, escaped those trying scenes through which our neighbors have recently passed, and it behoves us to remember that 'not for our righteousness,' but according to the infinite mercies of Him who is slow to anger and of great pity, it is that the Destroying Angel has not yet visited our land. Let 'repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ' mingle with our thank offerings on the appointed day, and at all times; and let fervent prayer be continually made to Him who alone can stand between the dead and the living, that not only the temporal but the spiritual plague may be stayed in all our coasts." The same paper publishes the "form of Prayer and Thanksgiving," as set forth by authority, for the use of the Church.

Our last accounts inform us of the deep interest shewn about the approaching Visitation of the Bishop. "The circular of the Bishop," remarks the *Church Times*, "in reference to the Visitation, assures the clergy that arrangements may be made for their entertainment free of expense, during their sojourn in the city, if timely notice be sent. We hope," it adds, "to see this extended to the lay delegates also, to whom it will be a strong inducement to be at their post, if they can be sure of free accommodation. We doubt not that the wardens and vestry of the city Parishes would gladly undertake to provide for this, if apprized in time of the names and number of those requiring such attention."

THE CHURCHMAN.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854.

☞All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN HECKER, Proprietor of *The Churchman*. All communications and articles concerning the paper to the Editor of *The Churchman*.

No communication may rely on being attended to, unless authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

Notice.—Being utterly unable to entertain the almost innumerable applications from societies and associations to be placed on our *Free List*, and from newspapers, on our *Exchange List*, our course for the future will be, to charge Two Dollars to the latter, and to such of the former as we may deem it advisable; this being scarcely more than the actual cost of the printing paper.

THE CHURCH'S BEREAVEMENT.

The loss sustained by the Church, the melancholy details of which, and of its mournful appurtenances, fill so much of our space this week, is by this time too generally known, and too keenly felt, for the words with which we have headed these remarks to require any explanation. The consciousness of the bereavement must already be well-nigh universal in the Zion of our land; although it is but a few days since we were flattering ourselves with the hope, that what we had begun to apprehend as an impending calamity was happily passing away. Under the inscrutable decree of Providence, that hope has been blasted. Bishop Wainwright is dead! He has yielded up his spirit to God who gave it. The silver chord has been loosed—the cistern has been broken! We shall see his so lately happy face no more—his honored head has been suddenly and prematurely laid in the dust!

"Now is the stately column broke!"

Broke by a single and an unexpected blow of the shaft of death—cut down ere time, that most subtle and insatiable of desolators, had caused it to decay—in all its beauty and its prime! Another instance of the fleeting, uncertain nature of our mortal existence—another illustration of the solemn truth, that "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live,"—that "he cometh up and is cut down like a flower, he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay."

We remarked but a week ago—in the painful anxiety that was being felt—on the afflictive emotions with which Churchmen's hearts were throbbing, in their alternations of hope and fear. And now their trembling hopes are all gone—their dreaded apprehensions are all realized! The object of our anxious solicitude, as of our fondest affection, is gone from us forever—death has been permitted to "shut up the story of his days."

His hour had come; and inexplicable though it may seem, that a life so innocent, so valuable, so useful, should thus, in its hey-day almost, be abruptly terminated, yet it is not for us to suspect that the God of all the earth doth not do right. We *may not* understand, but we *must* submit. And keen though our affliction, severe though our sorrow may be, we must yet kiss the rod, and with pious resignation say—"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

To him of whom we have been bereaved, it is doubtless a happy change; for since, with him, to live was Christ, to die must assuredly be gain. He fought the good fight—he finished his course; and now he inherits that crown of glory which the mercy of his God had laid up for him, and which fadeth not away. And who that knew his character, and observed his yearnings, could fail to perceive how congenial to his spirit must be its translation to those blissful realms whither it has now fled? "Every saint in heaven," says a pious and pertinent writer, "is as a flower in the garden of God, and holy love is the fragrance and sweet odor that they all send forth, and with which they fill the bowers of that paradise above. Every soul there is as a note in some concert of delightful music, that sweetly harmonizes with every other note, and all together blend in the most rapturous strains in praising God and the Lord forever." Fitted for such a state we cannot doubt was our venerated Prelate; for peace, and love, and harmony were his most prominent characteristics, and which he was constantly showing forth, even amid the discord and harshness of an evil and restless world. In these respects, among many others, he was indeed a bright example. As was truly and affectionately said of him, over his honored remains, during their obsequies, by one whose high privilege it had been to take sweet counsel with him, and to have him as his guide, his companion, his own familiar friend:—"Naturally kind and benevolent, these excellent gifts of nature were exalted into Christian principles. He understood, and he acted on the understanding, that the doctrines and ordinances and discipline of the Gospel were given for humanity's sake—were given for peace and never for strife, for edification and not for destruction; to make men gentle and forgiving and forbearing; to stay discord in families; to satisfy the poor with bread; to raise up the fallen, and not to crush him into a lower depth; to reform the erring, and not to become an instrument of persecution to him; to restore the sinner to forgiveness and peace, and not to bind him hopelessly over unto death. He preached Christ—bear me witness, people of this congregation—he preached Christ, not as calling down fire from heaven on offenders, whether in faith or in practice, but as all the day long stretching forth his hands to disobedient and gainsaying people."

Again, as regards the Church, in which he was a Bishop and Pastor—"He claimed and sought for the Church the same progress which distinguishes our land at large; and it was a part of the patriot's duty which he thougt himself called upon to fulfil, to aid in that progress. He favored no empirical ideas of progress, such as would set aside or change established principles or divine institutions; but his favorite theme was that of progress which was to keep ever in mind the spirit, the temper, the disposition of the times and of the people; and he would adapt his administration of the unchangeable principles and unchangeable divine institutions, to that temper and that spirit, as far as it might be consistently done. That progress which would keep the truth of Christ Jesus ever in the van of civilization, which would answer the resounding axe of the hardy pioneer with Christian praise and thanksgiving with the morning and the night, was what he sought to promote; while the rich men of the world are changing field and forest into great cities, he would overshadow these cities with the spirit of the Gospel; he would plant therein, in every square and street, schools and hospitals, and refuges of charity, and churches consecrated to the living God. . . . . We believed him to be a true minister of the faithful and compassionate high priest who was touched with a feeling for our infirmities, and a true missionary of Him, who came to seek and to save the lost. We believed that the charity of Christ—the end and aim, and substance and reward of the religion of Christ—was in his heart, and that for the implanting of that charity far and wide in the heart of the Church, he would labor unto the death. And oh, brethren, has it not been so? Have not these anticipations been more than fulfilled?"

Such was indeed the Bishop we have lost, and now he rests from his labors; and his works follow him—labors from which he never rested here, and in the faithful and arduous performance of which he thought not his life dear to him, but has yielded up even that at the shrine of duty; and works which the Church Militant here on earth will assuredly profit by, and which, like the alms of Cornelius, have gone up as a memorial before God in the Church Triumphant in Heaven. Yes—*he rests not here*. Like his Lord and Master, he was ever earnest and active about his Father's business. He knew whose commission he bore—whose ambassador he was. He had been reminded of his duties, when his holy office was conferred upon him, and told to be diligent in doing them,—and truly he was so. "Be to the flock of Christ a shepherd, not a wolf: feed them, devour them not. Hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outcasts, seek the lost. Be so merciful, that you be not too remiss; so minister discipline, that you forget not mercy; that when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, you may receive the never-fading crown of glory." Such were the injunctions that had been laid upon him, and which he constantly labored, even beyond his strength, to fulfill. How forcibly his affecting care reminds one of that beautiful, that exciting stanza in Keble's "Christian Year"—

> "Think not of rest; though dreams be sweet,
> Start up and ply your heavenward feet:
> Is not God's oath upon your head,
> Ne'er to shrink back on slothful bed,
> Never again your loins untie,
> Nor let your torches waste and die,
> Till when the shadows thickest fall,
> Ye hear your Master's midnight call."

Truly Bishop Wainwright "thought not of rest"—but ever "plied his heavenward feet," with alacrity and with constancy, remembering that God's oath was indeed upon his head, to have his loins girded and his lamp burning, until he heard the midnight cry of the coming of his Lord!

Is it not, then, a bereavement which the Church has suffered, in the loss of such a Bishop, and at such a time? God grant that it may not, in its consequences, be so calamitous to the Church as, in the fulness of our grief, we may have been led to fear! Much, under Providence, will depend on those, whose counsels are appealed to in so critical an emergency, and which are being called into action even while we write. May He indeed be present with them, assembled as they are in His Name and Presence. In the devout and appropriate words of our Convention Prayer, may He "save them from all error, ignorance, pride, and prejudice, and of His great mercy vouchsafe so to direct, and sanctify, and govern them, in their present work, by the mighty power of the Holy Ghost, that the comfortable Gospel of Christ may be truly preached, truly received, and truly followed, in all places, to the breaking down of the kingdom of sin, Satan, and death, till at length the whole of His dispersed sheep being gathered into one fold, shall become partakers of everlasting life, through the merits and death of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.—RESTORATION OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.

[The following article will take no one by surprise more than the Rt. Rev. subject of it, whose first intimation of it will be probably derived from the columns now under the reader's eye. Ever since the outrageous sentence, it has been a cherished object of the *Churchman* to see justice done in this matter, far less on personal grounds towards the Bishop, than on the important relations and rights of the diocese involved in the questions; and in this matter the Bishop has carried forbearance considerably beyond the point where it ceases to be a virtue, as we think. His patient and retiring disposition has kept him from taking the only position left for reclaiming the spiritual and temporal rights of the diocese of New York; but, with God's help, we mean to do what we can to assist the cause of right, unrestrained save by the principles of justice and charity.]

The diocese of New York has lost its Provisional Bishop, by the death of a lamented father in the Church. In this crisis, who shall next administer the sacred office? This vital question, we doubt not, has already pressed upon the mind of almost every Churchman in the diocese. It is an issue upon which the interests of the Church depend, and which its urgent necessities are even already beginning to demand. It is proper, therefore, that it be the subject of an honest and serious discussion; and we hold it to be a duty to even-handed justice to express distinctly an opinion—the result of a strong conviction, founded on a patient investigation of the truth. We solicit the calm, unprejudiced, and charitable consideration of every person, whose heart and conscience are interested in the prosperity of the Church of Christ.

Unreservedly, then, in the outset, to state our proposition, it is this—THE RESTORATION OF THE TOO LONG SUSPENDED BISHOP ONDERDONK.

This is no novelty, for it has had the fervent prayer of many a humble true-hearted Christian; it has occupied the thoughts of multitudes of Churchmen, and is entering into the purposes of action of many whose position in the Church entitles them to authority, and especially if integrity has a claim to regard.

During the last ten years, with the exception of two of comparative tranquillity, the diocese of New York has furnished a sorrowful history, such as needs no illustration to set it forth, or any narrative efforts to prove. The occasion of this "anomalous state," as it has been called, was the loss suffered in the ruthless and illegal deprivation of the spiritual counsellor and head of the diocese. The year 1844 closed with an accusation against its venerable Bishop, and 1845 dawned upon his suspension from the Bishopric. From that time onward, the years as they glided by have borne melancholy testimony to the confusion and distress witnessed in the affairs of this diocese; till, finally, a provisional Bishop was elected, who restored order, and filled his office with honor, until death left no recognized earthly shepherd to the flock. But the servant of the Lord, who so long watched over the spiritual interests of that flock, is still living, and, sustained under his sufferings as nothing earthly could have sustained him, he yet can be invited rightfully to resume his legitimate charge.

The history of his accusation and trial have not grown old in the memory of Churchmen, and needs only a mention to be recalled, with its burden of details, afresh to the mind. The nine articles of presentment; the plea of innocence modestly registered against them; the protracted trial, and its unjust and unpopular result—all come up again in review. But these generalities are not the impressions that have settled deepest on the mind since the passing controversy has given place to abiding truth. The great point of the accusation, and the manner of proof, wonderfully strange—are the remembrances most indelible at this distant day. The monstrous charge was that of criminality of conduct and impurity of character; and the evidence a series of eight questionable improprieties, alleged to have been committed from a period of *seven years* down to *three* BEFORE the least shadow of an imputation ever clouded the fair character of the aged Christian! A conviction, therefore, has gradually grown up in the public mind, which cannot now be eradicated, that the presentment was the dictate, not of the spirit of God in the accusers, but the spirit and predetermination of party malice against the accused; and that the trial on one side was prosecuted with relentless rigor, by a combination of men, to achieve a triumph in the deposition of an opponent, and on the other side, by a solitary victim of suspicion, who chose rather, with Christian fortitude, to suffer quietly a personal wrong, than to enter the lists, an aroused and fearless championship, to avenge his own insulted honor. Accordingly, the whole went against him, as an unjust trial went still more grievously against his Great Master. The sentence of suspension was carried into effect with a keen relish by its executors.

Long has the Church been thus deprived of a noble, beloved, and useful father; long has she deplored her loss; long has she desired his restoration. And why shall we not expect it now? It is the prayer of multitudes of her members, and why shall the petition of the Church of God be refused?

Even in the very sentence of the court, restoration is implied; for what is signified by suspension but a setting aside for the present, and intended replacement in the future? If any other meaning was designed to be expressed, in this relation, by the term, there is the plainest dissimulation in his condemnation. His persecutors expected it — the Church hoped for it. It was a virtual promise given under the high authority of an ecclesiastical court: it must, as such, be fulfilled; and if they who pulled him down, will not now be among those who will lift him up, it behoves that others, who may have power, perform this act, demanded by the stern requisitions of justice.

As Bishop, his ministrations were most satisfactory—reciprocating the honor conferred by the Church. He still exhibits the same excellent qualities that ever adorned his life and character, ripened now into a richer perfection, by his patient sufferance of harsh reproaches, and by his unrecriminating charity toward those in whom leniency was not an expedient policy.

Private justice to his own character requires it. He himself may never ask it, for he is slow to seek his own personal right; but it still is no less a duty that ought to be performed.

If again we look to the spiritual interests of the diocese itself, there is the most urgent reason for Bishop Onderdonk's restoration. We do not by this mean to say, that the Church might not elect another who would reflect honor on the office. There are many, (thank Heaven!) many who are worthy of the exalted post. But there is a beautiful propriety in calling him to stay the commotion his suspension has occasioned, as—reverently be it spoken—the Great Bishop was called to rebuke the storm that had arisen while he slept. The harmony of the diocese depends upon his being again the acting Bishop. Personal justice to him is of small importance, compared with this. His individual character might be sunk from view, but his necessary relation with the Bishopric cannot, and must not, be disregarded. The diocese looks up to him, with filial regard, as to a careful and protecting father. Its prosperity and tranquillity are bound up in him; and it will be no small public calamity if he be not honorably restored.

Lastly, and more emphatically than all—God himself demands it. It was no trivial injustice to the King of Heaven to deprive his Church of a zealous chief pastor in his flock, and to discredit religion by setting a mark of shame upon a Bishop who had been regarded as one of its chiefest ornaments, during a long course of years. It is much more a sin—greater and growing—a solemn and deliberate wrong, to keep him still an exile from the sacred duties of his Episcopacy. Anxiously, his restoration is now awaited—an act of reconciliation with an offended God.

This is truth! "I speak as unto wise men, judge ye, what I say." It is most profound truth. Let it then be not disregarded by those who would array themselves, whether by public act or private insinuation, against a cause which it has been our duty thus to advocate. Let it be especially pondered by those to whom the question of the Bishopric of this diocese is a burden of responsibility, and who have power to render to an injured disciple of Christ this small requital of justice—"this cup of cold water"—for the great wrong he has so long, painfully, and patiently suffered.

ROYAL SUPREMACY.

The Church in this land is indeed most happy in knowing no such thing as a Royal Supremacy. It is a canker which has been acting on the vitals of our Mother Church of England ever since the Reformation; and but for the strength of constitution in the Church, imparted to it by the apostolic purity and the evangelical catholicity of its principles, its ecclesiastical organization would have been broken up long ago. The Church of England, as a branch of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church, and the Church of England as a State Establishment, are, inherently, two totally different institutions; and it is the confounding of their several attributes, and the obtruding of the civil upon the spiritual authority, that has so wofully corrupted and impaired her, in so many of her operations, during the last two centuries. But for these baleful oppressions, she would have been a national communion of great prosperity and power at home, and of irresistible influence and effect throughout the world. But the time is evidently at hand, when the present anomalous state of things ecclesiastical in Britain will have to be adjusted. The once favorite watchword, "Church and State," has lost its spell. The alliance is both being seen and felt to be not only unnatural, but unholy, and intolerable.

We announce an event to-day which indicates most forcibly, and most painfully, the growing intensity of the feeling of aversion to that unhappy state of the English Church among some of her most distinguished Divines, and most devoted pastors. Archdeacon Wilberforce has thrown up all his preferments in the Church, and retired into simple lay communion, under a conscientious conviction of the unrighteousness of the Royal Supremacy. "I am as ready as ever," he declares in his letter of resignation to his Archbishop, "to allow her Majesty to be supreme over all persons, and in all temporal causes, within her dominions, and I shall always render her, I trust, a loyal obedience; but that she or any other temporal ruler is supreme 'in all spiritual things or causes,' I can no longer admit."

One cannot be surprised at this. Mr. Wilberforce—for such we must now be content to call him—has evidently been ill at ease for some time past under the civil oppressions to which the Church is subjected by the action of that Supremacy. In his "Sketch of the History of Erastianism," published three years since, he clearly evinced not only his dissatisfaction, but his repugnance. The *theory* of the Church of England, he showed, as exhibited in her laws, was a totally different thing from the *practice*, as illustrated by her actions. "It would be difficult," he observed, "to find a more glaring contrast than between the prosperity of her apparent state, and the misery of her real situation. She claims to be the depository of a Divine truth, which she has a superhuman commission to deliver; but the worldly power has in reality taken possession of her frame, and gives expression to its will through her organs of utterance." This involves the very principle which he has now repudiated. The "worldly power" objected to, arises from the Royal Supremacy; and that Supremacy is exerted, through the various ramifications of its exercise, not by the Sovereign but the Minister of the day, who is but the creature of a Parliament, that is composed in great part of the Church's opponents. Then with regard to the worldly power giving expression to its will—it does so now in matters of doctrine even by its Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which was the tribunal appealed to, it will be remembered, and which reversed the judgment of the Church's own Court, in the celebrated Gorham case. For a long period subsequent to the Reformation, Bishops discharged the judicial office of the Church in cases of disputed doctrine, the Church's legislative body, Convocation, being in full operation, and ready to counteract any error in judgment, by passing a new declaratory enactment—as the English Parliament sometimes does when anything may be amiss in the decisions of the temporal courts. This Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in which the Church's judicial power is now vested, is a body of laymen, not necessarily Churchmen at all,—some of them, indeed, in that which passed judgment in the Gorham case, were not only not Churchmen, but very doubtful Christians. Their only qualification is, that they hold certain civil offices by political or judicial appointment. And these men, now that Convocation is still, for such a purpose at least, in abeyance, are the authoritative exponents of the Church's faith and doctrine, *cujus est interpretari, ejus est condere.* Now this is monstrous, it must be confessed. For, as Hody so clearly and forcibly lays it down, "whoever hath an absolute authority to interpret any written or spoken laws, it is he who is truly the lawgiver to all intents and purposes, and not the person who first wrote or spoke them." So that here is a body of—infidels, it might happen to be, actually lording it over the Church, as her lawgiver, and her indoctrinator!

We are inclined to think, that these considerations, excited and sharpened by the prospect of his being himself brought before that Judicial Committee, and the important doctrine of the Holy Eucharist being, in his case, adjudicated upon by so unqualified, so unsanctified a body of placemen, have had mainly to do with Archdeacon Wilberforce's determination to retire under a resistance of the Royal Supremacy. It is because the Sovereign claims to be "supreme in all spiritual things and causes," that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, sitting under a Royal Commission and acting in the Royal name, takes upon it to adjudicate, in appeal, even in any dispute touching doctrine. It is true, Mr. Wilberforce declares he is not aware of any legal proceedings having yet been commenced against him, as respects his extraordinary work on the Holy Eucharist. But there was every reason to apprehend that there would be; and it now appears there has. No matter that the Church's Court before which the case would be brought should decide in his favor—as doubtless it would do: its decision would instantly be appealed against to that lay and anti-Church tribunal, the Judicial Committee, which the Royal Supremacy invests with power thus to sit in judgment on the Church's doctrine and faith, and to a certainty it would be reversed by it—simply because such a tribunal cannot endure so high and heavenly a doctrine as that at issue, and because it would be unprotestant and unpopular to confirm it.

American Churchmen cannot but sympathize with a Divine of their Mother Church who finds himself placed in so perplexing and painful a position as that into which Archdeacon Wilberforce has been forced, by his efforts to uphold what we are sure he conscientiously regards as the true doctrine of his Church, as he believes it was that of the Catholic Church in its primeval and purest days. It is not, however, so much the particular question of Church doctrine, as the general principle of spiritual independence in the Church, which will enlist their sympathies. They must deplore, moreover,—all of them, at least, who feel deeply and warmly concerning the distinctive principles of the Church,—that a Divine so learned, so pious, and so earnest-minded, as Mr. Wilberforce unquestionably is, should be lost, in Ministerial duty, to the Church of England.

THE LATE BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.

We had fondly hoped, when our last week's impression was put to press, that it would have been in our power by this time to have gratified our readers with the intelligence of Bishop Wainwright's approach towards convalescence, especially as the latest accounts we had received encouraged the glad anticipation of a favorable change. But, alas! scarcely had we published our journal, when all hope of recovery was entirely gone; and by five o'clock that evening (Thursday) the Right Rev. Prelate had breathed his last. Thus, after an illness of little more than three weeks, has our beloved Provisional Bishop fallen in almost the prime of life: for he was only sixty-two years of age, and presented every appearance of being able, humanly speaking, to pursue an active career of sacred duty for a long time to come. The disease which so rapidly destroyed his valuable life was a bilious remittent fever, brought on by over-exertion and fatigue in the discharge of the episcopal office, to which, as is well known, he was so zealously devoted. This fever, it appears, soon run into a typhoid character of intense severity, baffling all the skill of his able physicians. Its crisis was on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of its course, and no indication of improvement was then visible. On Wednesday some faint hope arose of a favorable turn, but it did not last long. On Thursday morning his case had become quite desperate, and after lingering through the day in utter hopelessness, about five o'clock in the evening he calmly breathed his last, in the midst of his deeply afflicted family.

The Right Rev. Dr. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, though an American by education and citizenship, was a native of England. His father, an Englishman by birth, had settled in this country immediately after the revolution, and married Miss Mayhew, daughter of Dr. Mayhew, a celebrated man in his day, who was a descendant of Sir Thomas Mayhew, the first Governor of Martha's Vineyard, and one of the earliest British settlers in this country. It is not unworthy of remark, by the way, that this, his maternal grandfather, was a bitter opponent of episcopacy. It was during a visit of his parents to England that the subject of this notice was born, in the year 1792. His birth-place was the town of Liverpool. Circumstances arose to detain the family in England for some years, so that their son was placed under tuition at Ruthin, in North Wales, at a school connected with the Established Church. When he was about eight years old, his parents brought him with them, on their return to America, when he immediately recommenced his studies, at Sandwich Academy, Massachusetts, then under the conduct of the Rev. Elisha Clapp, a New England divine of some distinction at that time. Here he was prepared for college; and in due time he entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1812, being at that time in his 20th year. Soon afterwards he became a tutor in that college, and subsequently he filled the office of Proctor, and was the Instructor in Rhetoric there.

Having long intended to enter into the Holy Orders of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was ordained a Deacon, in 1816, by Bishop Griswold, at St. John's church, Providence, Rhode Island. In the course of the following year he was called to the Rectorship of Christ church, Hartford, when he was ordained Priest by Bishop Hobart. After a residence of nearly three years at Hartford, he was appointed to Trinity Church, Boston; but not many months afterwards he was induced to accept the Rectorship of Grace church, New York, which was at that time situated at the corner of Rector street, Broadway. This charge he occupied with great devotedness until 1839, when he became an Assistant Minister of Trinity church. He had, in the March of the previous year, been selected for that appointment, on the supposition that it would be agreeable to him, but which unexpected circumstances prevented his accepting. In the following year, however, upon the appointment being again offered him, he was induced to accept it; and he continued to hold it, and to discharge its duties (confining his ministrations mainly to St. John's chapel) as regularly as the higher charge to which he was subsequently called would permit him It was about this time that he obtained his degree of Doctor of Divinity at Union college. The same degree was afterwards conferred upon him by Harvard University, his *Alma Mater*.

During the whole of his ministerial career, Dr. Wainwright was most active in promoting those several subsidiary means which the Church employs in furtherance of her sacred objects. He was for some years a Manager of the Bible, Prayer-Book, and Tract Society; he was Secretary to the House of Bishops until, upon being raised to the Episcopate, he took his seat as a member of that House; he interested himself actively in the promotion and support of Sunday Schools; while, in earlier life, he manifested great zeal and activity as Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, doing the most valuable service to that important institution. In the work of Missions he ever took the most zealous interest, not only preaching powerfully in its aid, but exerting himself indefatigably in arranging its plans, and promoting its objects. For three years, from 1844 to 1847, he was a member of the Standing Committee of this diocese, and his services in that capacity were of the highest efficiency.

Bishop Wainwright, in the midst of all this active duty in his sacred calling, yet found leisure for literary occupation, though it too was made subservient to the great ends of religion and the Church. In 1819, when at Hartford, he published "Chants, adapted to the Hymns in the Morning and Evening Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church." In his preface he with great truth and propriety says:—"Metrical music is but a modern invention, and adds nothing to true devotion and the worship of God. The conceit of versifying the Psalms, though it seems in some degree to unite the peculiar advantages of the anthem and chant, in no less degree excludes the excellences and effects of both; and owes its success, not so much to its propriety and fitness for the holy sanctuary, as to its gratifying the natural propensity of mankind to be pleased with rhymes and metre."* In 1828, when at New York, he published his "Music of the Church, a Collection of Psalm, Hymn, and Chant Tunes, adapted to the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church," a new edition of which was published in 1852, much improved, with the assistance of George F. Bristow, the organist of St. John's. In 1851 he published, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, "The Choir and Family Psalter: being the Psalms of David: together with the Canticles of the Morning and Evening Prayer and occasional offices of the Church, arranged for chanting,"—a seasonable publication, and one aiming in the right direction as respects the true use of the Psalter. He was also the author of a volume of Family Prayers, published by Stanford & Swords; and of a volume of "Sermons on the Church." There were few of his discourses which reached the public in a printed form; but in 1829 he published a thin octavo volume containing several on a favorite topic of his ministerial duty, which he always handled with great feeling and a touching sentiment—his "Sermons on Religious Education and Filial duty," delivered while Rector of Grace church, and printed at the earnest request of the congregation.

In 1850, after his return from his foreign tour, Dr. Wainwright published, with the Appletons, as a record of his tour, an illustrated volume, entitled "The Pathways and abiding Places of our Lord, illustrated in the Journal of a Tour through the Land of Promise." This was dedicated to his friend, and the companion of his journey, Mr. Robert B. Minturn, of this city. It was a narrative in a pleasing and easy style, marked by its devout, reverent treatment,—made up from his journals, letters to his family, recollections and meditations. A companion volume, "The Land of Bondage; its Ancient Monuments and Present Condition, being the Journal of a Tour in Egypt," followed in 1851. It was dedicated to the Rev. James C. Richmond, to whom the author expresses himself under obligation in the preparation of both volumes. Dr. Wainwright also edited for the Appletons two illustrated volumes, entitled "The Women of the Bible," and "Our Saviour with Prophets and Apostles." All these publications have an abiding interest. They are already in many hands, and have at once edified and entertained by their perusal; but they will now, or we mistake not, be eagerly sought by many more, since their author has become the object of so much reverence and regret.

With reference to the Musical publications just enumerated, we may take the opportunity of observing that our departed Prelate had a great fondness for the sublime art of Music, and was himself well qualified to take his full part in the Ritual Music of the Church. His finely modulated voice, and delicate, flowing intonation, enabled him to execute with ease the musical portions of the Service, and to penetrate the remotest corners of the sacred edifice. We may also remark, with respect to another of his publications—that on Education—that he had it ever much at heart, whether as it concerned Church, the school, or the domestic relations. The care of the young in the household was especially a matter of constant and anxious solicitude with him; and the Sunday-school, and Catechetical instructions in Church—setting apart, as he used to do, for the latter, a portion of some week day—were among the topics which he always urged with animation and affection. In his own household there was, of course, a corresponding care; and it may be mentioned, as happily characteristic of his peculiar frame of mind, that in his domestic ministrations the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah was his favorite Scripture selection.

He was, moreover, a frequent and an able contributor to our periodical Church literature; and on one remarkable occasion he sustained a successful controversy through the columns of one or more of the New York morning papers, on the subject of Episcopacy, arising from the flippant remark, or rather the boast, of a famous orator of the New England Society in this city, that "the Puritans had planted a Church without a Bishop, and a State without a King." He had taken public occasion to contradict this postulate, and to assert the impossibility of a Church without Episcopacy, as a fundamental part of its Apostolical organization; whereupon he was replied to by Dr. Potts, as the advocate of the Presbyterian and anti-Prelatic school of religionists; but the Episcopal, or true Church view of the question was triumphantly vindicated by Dr. Wainwright.

We now approach a most interesting period of the not uneventful life of our much-lamented Bishop. A delegation of the Episcopal Church in this country was appointed to visit England in the summer of 1852, to convey her grateful thanks and acknowledgments to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the occasion of its third semi-centennial Jubilee; and Dr. Wainwright, in his capacity of Secretary to the House of Bishops, was commissioned to accompany them. The delegation, consisting of Bishops De Lancey and McCoskry, with their Reverend Secretary, were received in England by the Venerable Society, and by the Church at large, with the utmost cordiality and respect. Nowhere, perhaps, was this more strikingly displayed than in the University of Oxford, which took occasion to invite our Bishops and their Secretary, Dr. Wainwright, to its Grand Commemoration, in order to bestow upon them, severally, the honorary degree of D.C.L. The writer of this biographical sketch had the privilege of being present on that auspicious occasion, and of witnessing the deep respect that was manifested towards them, both within and without the Sheldonian Theatre in that celebrated University. The subject of our memoir was equally honored with his right reverend associates; and the mention of his name during the Encænia called forth hearty cheers from the Undergraduates' gallery, as well as many significant signs of welcome from the Graduates below. Another gratifying exhibition of generous feeling on the occasion, and one which we know our lamented Prelate, as did also his companions, valued more than all, was that which was given in the presentation by the University, or, at least, by a numerous and influential body of its members, of a splendid offertory dish of silver gilt—to be preserved as a memorial of that joyful day, "by that branch of Christ's Holy Church in America," as the address accompanying it declared, "which we venerate and love, as so nearly related to our own, and which is at present so worthily represented by you in this country. We pray you," the address continued, "to receive with this offering the full assurance of our brotherly love, and of our earnest prayers that Almighty God may, of His infinite mercy, continue to bless and preserve your branch of Christ's Holy Church, and pour down upon it the abundance of His grace, that each day He may bind us more closely to it, and it to us, so that we may together hold fast and guard the faith once for all delivered to the Saints, and maintain that which is the only security for the glory of God and the welfare of men—Apostolic truth, and Apostolic order." Dr. Wainwright, as not then a Bishop, had not the opportunity to reply,—for the address was, in form, to his two right reverend friends, the Bishops of Western New York and Michigan;—but we know that he felt as warmly the assurances it expressed as they could possibly do, and that he shared their happiness and pride in receiving it. As Bishop McCoskry, we well remember, with evident emotion exclaimed, "a deep impression has been made upon our hearts, an impression no time can ever efface," there was an expression of cordial and delighted concurrence in Dr. Wainwright's countenance which no one could mistake; as there was also when Bishop De Lancey declared of the magnificent gift, "We shall carry it to our distant homes, and place it before those whom we unworthily represent, and by them it will be cherished, as it is cherished by us, with the deepest gratitude." We have no doubt that Dr. Wainwright burned with eager desire to add his own grateful acknowledgments for so much fraternal love in so hallowed a place. But in the position he at that time occupied, he felt that it would be intrusive to do so. Not very many weeks afterwards his capacity was a different one; and the honorary degree he had obtained from that far-famed University might be regarded as in anticipation of his approaching elevation.

Dr. Wainwright hastened home from Europe, in consequence of the unsettled state of things in the diocese over which he was then likely to be called to preside. The unhappy suspension of Bishop Onderdonk had thrown it into sad confusion; and the time had come, when some provision must without further delay, be made for its regular and constant episcopal superintendence. A contest for the office of Provisional Bishop had commenced at the Convention of the diocese in the previous year, at which time, however, no election took place, owing to the Clerical and Lay Delegates being unable to unite upon any one candidate. But in the autumn of 1852 this difficulty was overcome. The candidate who had stood in the way of an adjustment of the question was the Rev. Dr. Vinton of Brooklyn, who now withdrew; and his friends uniting with those of Dr. Wainwright, the latter was chosen by a unanimous vote—a choice which gave much satisfaction to, and proved most conducive to the peace and welfare of the Church. His consecration to the Episcopal office took place on the 10th of November, and was a most imposing solemnity. As many as ten Bishops were present on the occasion, including the Bishop of Montreal, who joined in the "laying on of hands," the only instance since the establishment of the American Church of an Anglican Prelate taking part in such an office in the United States. The scene was a most solemn one, and will never, we dare say, be forgotten by those who beheld it with so much heartfelt gratitude and fervent hope, and who united so devoutly in hallowing it with their prayers.

The zeal and devotedness with which Bishop Wainwright discharged the sacred and arduous duties of his high office might well be the theme of universal admiration. As in the ordinary pastoral charge, he had ever been "prompt at every call," so now in the work and ministry of a Bishop he became at once most assiduous, nay, indefatigable. Whatever his hand found to do, he did it with all his might; and he has sacrificed his life in the zealous and unwearied discharge of his duty. So large a diocese, with a rapidly augmenting Church community,—visitations of parishes, ordinations of priests and deacons, confirmations of the young, the adult, and even the aged, whom a better order and discipline kept bringing into actual membership in the Church; consecration of churches, organizations and inspection of schools, laying of corner-stones—together with sermons and addresses on those and other occasions, constituted a round of never-ceasing Episcopal duties from which he never shrunk, though enough to overwhelm any ordinary man. In one word, his whole heart was in his work; and notwithstanding its incessant routine, he gave, in addition, his constant and careful attention to the meetings of committees, and various other business connected with the Church. His exertions during the last two or three months were exceedingly laborious. The examinations at the Theological Seminary—its commencement—the Ordination of upwards of twenty Priests and Deacons in Trinity church—important meetings in the business of the Sunday-school Union—meetings of the Memorial Commission at his house,—then an important visit to Montreal, on the occasion of instituting a Dean and Chapter of the English Cathedral,—and, upon his return home, a constant succession of episcopal administrations in various parts of his diocese,—such was the active, energetic course he perseveringly pursued, and under which exhausted nature at last gave way. He had repeatedly been warned that he was overtasking his strength; but the devoted Prelate was not to be daunted in his career of duty,—he had put his hand to the plough, and would not look back. "His last Sunday's duty," says one of the published accounts of his illness and death, "was at Haverstraw, on the 27th of August, where full and somewhat exciting services were held, the Bishop preaching both morning and afternoon to crowded congregations, with a confirmation of thirteen persons, and an appropriate address besides. Thoroughly exhausted as he was, he left early on Monday morning to return to the city, not breaking his fast until after his arrival at home. The next day his fever began. On Wednesday evening he was brought down to the Depository at 637 Broadway, to attend a long and important meeting of the Church Book Society. The following (Thursday) evening an adjourned meeting of the same was held at his residence, he presiding until the end of a long debate, although hardly able to sit up at all. This was his last act of episcopal business. His last letter was written to the Bishop of New Hampshire, requesting him to act for him in consecrating the new church at Champlain, which had been appointed for the 14th inst. As yet, however, no serious alarm was felt, and his first physician, telling him that it was 'only an influenza," went out of town, and four days elapsed without his receiving any medical advice. His family then becoming alarmed at the increasing danger of his symptoms, sent for Drs. Hosack and Wilkes, who remained in constant attendance on him throughout, and did all that science could do to preserve a life so valuable. But all was in vain. The stupor, which is the characteristic of the typhoid type of fever, settled upon him more and more deeply from day to day,—nourishment he almost wholly refused, until at length, in a state of unconsciousness, he quietly passed away to a better world."

Thus has Bishop Wainwright been cut off in almost the prime and vigor of life,—having only completed his 61nd year,—after a short but severe illness, evidently brought on and aggravated by an earnest devotion to duty. Not a month ago, he was apparently full of life, and energy, and strength, and there seemed to be many years of usefulness before him. The sad event has therefore come upon the Church with all the more severity, in that it was so improbable and sudden. The venerated and now so deeply lamented Bishop has left a wife and six children (three sons and three daughters) to deplore the loss which they, as a family, have sustained in common with the whole Church.

THE FUNERAL OF THE BISHOP.

The funeral obsequies of Bishop Wainwright were appointed to be performed in Trinity church, New York, at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, The body of the deceased was brought from his residence, and placed in the north vestry-room of the church, at six o'clock in the morning, in order that it might be conveniently visited by all who desired thus to pay a last tribute of respect to the departed. The coffin was of plain mahogany, without a solitary ornament but the simple silver plate on which was engraved, as follows, the name, the title, and age of the occupant:—

THE RIGHT REVEREND
J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L.,
PROVISIONAL BISHOP
OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.
Died Sept. 21, 1854,
Aged 62 years, 6 months, and 28 days.

It was placed in the middle of the vestry upon trestles, with a pall of black velvet partially thrown over it. At 11 o'clock large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom had formerly been the objects of Dr. Wainwright's pastoral charge, passed through the vestry to take a look at the remains.

By noon the greater portion of the church,—with the exception of the pews in the centre, which were reserved for the clergy,—was filled with people who came at this early hour to secure places, that they might not be shut out from the mournful scene. Long before one, the hour assigned for the beginning of the obsequies, every available seat and standing position were occupied. Suitable indications of the sorrowful character of the occasion were presented to the eye in the appearance of the church. The communion table, pulpit, and lectern were covered with black cloth; and in front of the latter a catafalque occupied the centre of the nave. At half-past twelve the funeral knell was tolled, and the slow and measured deep sounds of the bell added vastly to the solemnity and impressiveness of the occasion. Nearly two hundred of the clergy, most of whom were dressed in their black gowns, soon occupied their assigned positions in the reserved pews in the nave. Some of the members of the family of the Bishop were present, though Mrs. Wainwright was unable to endure it. At one o'clock a number of divines, consisting of the Right Reverend the Bishops of New Jersey and Illinois, and the Rev. Drs. Berrian, Higbee, Haight, and Hobart, all in their ecclesiastical vestments, formed in procession, and moved from the vestry-room, in which the body was resting, to the portals in the front of the church. They were led by the verger, Mr. Lyon, who carried his mace draped in deepest mourning. Thither the coffin, attended by the Rev. Drs. Creighton, McVickar, Anthon, Muhlenburg, Hawkes, and Tyng, and the Rev. Messrs. E. M. Johnson, and W. Richmond, as pall-bearers, was slowly borne, and received by the procession of Bishops and Doctors which had already arrived to meet it. The whole train then advanced up the nave, the Rev. Dr. Berrian, Rector of Trinity church, reading the opening sentences of the burial service. The coffin having been placed upon the catafalque, the officiating clergymen took their places within the rails of the chancel.

The Burial Psalms, the 39th and 90th, were then chanted by the choir; after which the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, read the lesson for the day from the 15th chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. The 13th selection from the Psalms was then sung; after which the Rev. Dr. Higbee, having been conducted by the verger to the pulpit, proceeded to deliver the funeral discourse. His address was touchingly appropriate. He alluded to the great weight of grief which pressed upon him, and which was so fresh and violent as to render it impossible for him to control his own feelings, much more to administer consolation to the bereaved family and sad congregation. He asked for their indulgence when his words should be found to be few, and altogether inadequate to the occasion. He reverted to the election of Dr. Wainwright to the office of Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and said that the event was hailed with congratulations by the Church at large, both in England and in this country. Nor were these expressions of satisfaction unworthily bestowed. His diligence in his calling was spoken of, as also were his devotional habits and his social character. His views of the relation of the Church to the advancing prosperity of this country were instanced. He sought and claimed for the Church the same progress which distinguishes our land at large. He favored no mere chimerical idea, but his favorite theme was to keep the Church of Christ ever in the van of civilization. He was a missionary in spirit and in truth. Above all, he was a man who never separated the doctrines and institutions of Christ from the charity of Christ. He acted upon the principle, that the gospel was given to the world for humanity's sake—to make men gentle and loving, to raise the fallen, to reform the erring, to pity the unfortunate, and relieve the miserable. He emphatically preached Christ,—not as calling down fire from Heaven on offenders, but as stretching forth his hand all the day long "to a disobedient and gainsaying people." He was no man's enemy, and treated every man kindly. The true charity of Christ was in his heart, and developed itself in all his conduct. His incessant labor also was mentioned. He was always to be found at his post, and in spite of the obstacles of climate and circumstances, no consideration of personal inconvenience could move him from the performance of a duty. The field missed the laborer. His brethren were desolate; his family bereaved. Might the Lord of the widow and the fatherless comfort them! The melancholy affliction warned us against reliance upon the arm of flesh. It taught us resignation to the will of God.

In the close of Dr. Higbee's remarks, he expressed a hope that if there existed in any heart a remnant of party feeling, it might be blotted out in the darkness of death, and hid for ever in the dust and ashes of the past. The whole discourse, which was one of feeling, powerful eloquence, was listened to with the most profound attention, and in the deepest and most solemn silence. Many, we observed, were affected by it to tears. At its conclusion, the great composition of Handel, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was sung in the choir, with very solemn effect, by Mrs. Bostwick, who had for a long time been a warm, personal friend of Dr. Wainwright.

The remaining portions of the Burial Service were read by the Bishop of New Jersey, with the exception of the verse from the Revelations, "I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord;" which was executed by the choir.

Dr. Haight then announced that the body would be taken to Trinity Cemetery, accompanied only by the family and immediate relatives. This notice was given, we understand, in consequence of a wish expressed by his afflicted family to have the interment as private as possible, naturally prompted by the intensity of their grief, on, to them above all, so truly mournful an occasion. A sorrowful company of about fifty, however, attended, consisting, in addition to the deceased's near relatives, principally of the clergy; and the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg performed some suitable devotions at the grave.

Thus solemnly, and yet simply and touchingly, were celebrated the last offices to a great and good man.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Berrian preached a very impressive sermon in Trinity church on Sunday last, commemmorative of the life, character, and services of the departed Bishop. The text was from the Second Epistle of Paul to Timothy, 4th chapter, from the fifth to the eighth verse: "For I am ready now to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, and I have kept the faith: Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them that love His appearing." Very generally in the Episcopal churches throughout this city and vicinity public demonstrations of respect were made to the memory of the deceased, both in the drapery of the churches and the sermons delivered.

MEETINGS OF THE CLERGY.

A meeting of the clergy was held in the vestry-room of the church at 12 o'clock on Saturday. The Rev. Dr. Hawkes moved that the meeting be organized, by calling the Rev. Dr. Creighton to preside. The Rev. Charles D. Jackson was appointed Secretary. Dr. Hawkes said that the meeting had been called in consequence of there having been an interview between some of the elder clergy of the city, and for the purpose of expressing by resolutions the sense of the loss they had sustained in the death of their Provisional Bishop. With this view, he said, he had prepared the following resolutions on paper:—

Whereas, God hath been pleased in His wise providence to remove from among us by death our spiritual father, the late Right Reverend Jonathan M. Wainwright, Provisional Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York; we, the clergy subject to his jurisdiction, bowing in submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, desire to render publicly this our sad tribute to his memory, and therefore do resolve:

First, That the expression of our heartfelt sympathy be tendered to the bereaved relict and family of our late provisional Bishop.

Second, That we of the clergy cannot but deeply feel the loss of one whom we had fondly hoped God, in His providence, had designated as qualified by his love of peace, his amiable and conciliatory disposition, his uniform courtesy and gentleness, and his zealous labors in the discharge of his official duties, to preside over us under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and to knit together the members of our communion in the bonds of Christian love and unity.

Third, That we should be ungrateful did we withhold the expression of our opinion that no man could have more assiduously toiled than did our departed father for the harmony and prosperity of the diocese, and that the sickness which has sent him to the grave has, in a great degree, resulted from his untiring labors and ceaseless devotion to the duties of his office; we will therefore effectually cherish his memory as that of one who, as a good soldier, fell at his post and with his armor on.

Fourth, That in testimony of our respect we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Fifth, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting be a committee to convey to Mrs. Wainwright and her family a copy of its proceedings, duly certified by their signatures.

Sixth, That a copy of these resolutions be published.

They were seconded by the Rev. Dr. Verren, rector of the French Episcopal church in this city, who made a few appropriate remarks. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

On Sunday afternoon, after the usual exercises at St. Thomas' church, a meeting was called in the vestry, at which the Rev. Dr. Neville presided, and by which the following series of resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to remove the late Rt. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Provisional Bishop of our Diocese, from this mortal life, after being an instrument of His glory by serving Him faithfully and doing good in his generation; and whereas, being members of that flock of Christ over which he ruled, it is our wish to testify our respect for his memory and our grief for his loss; therefore

Resolved, That whilst we would bear with Christian patience and resignation, the painful dispensation by which we have been deprived of so eminent a servant of Christ, we cannot but regard the death of our late Provisional Bishop, fitted as he was for his high office by innocence of life, judicious zeal, untiring industry, and affectionate disposition, as any other than a heavy loss to the Diocese, and a serious affliction to ourselves.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, and heartily pray God to look with tenderness and compassion upon their sufferings, and to sanctify their sorrows, so that they may work for them an eternal weight of glory.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of our late Provisional Bishop we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and that these resolutions be published and communicated to the family of the deceased.

MEETING AT BROOKLYN.

A meeting of the clergy of Brooklyn took place on Monday, at the residence of the Rev. E. M. Johnson, of that city, to express their regret at the loss sustained by the Church by the death of the late Provisional Bishop. The Rev. E. M. Johnson was called to the chair, and the Rev. Thomas T. Guoin was appointed secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Dr. Lewis, and unanimously adopted, remarks having previously been made by several of the reverend gentlemen present, expressive of their high esteem for the character and virtues of the deceased Prelate:—

It having pleased an All-wise God, whose ways and thoughts are not as ours, to remove by death our late Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, in the midst of a course of great usefulness, and when to human wisdom his continuance with us seemed very needful for the peace and prosperity of the diocese: therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That, in this dispensation, we feel ourselves called upon to recognize the sovereignty of God, and to remember the vanity of human counsels and purposes, and that the great Head of the church, while using us in his service, needs not the best of us as instruments for the accomplishment of His rule, and the establishment of His kingdom.

2. *Resolved*, That, while mourning the loss of our beloved Provisional Bishop, we have a grateful remembrance of his courteous manners, his unwearying and literally self-sacrificing labors for the good of the diocese; his evangelical preaching; his impressive administration of Episcopal offices; his practical wisdom; deep interest in the cause of missions; his moderate counsels entitling him even to the blessed name of a peace-maker, and all that happy combination of talents and graces which have rendered his Episcopate one of enlarged prosperity to the diocese, and of increased zeal, unity, and love among its members.

3. *Resolved*, That, in testimony of respect for our Right Reverend Father in God, we will cause the chancels of our churches, where he so faithfully ministered, to be arrayed in mourning, and will ourselves wear its customary badge for thirty days.

4. *Resolved*, That we tender to the widow and family of the deceased the offering of our sympathies and prayers; and at the same time rejoice with them that there is comfort in the reflection that he is so generally mourned, and in the sure hope of his having entered upon the rest that remained for the people of God.

5. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy be forwarded to the family of the late Provisional Bishop, and a copy be furnished to the press for publication.

MEETING OF THE BENEFIT SOCIETY.

At a stated monthly meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society, held on Thursday evening, September 21st, upon the announcement of the decease of the Provisional Bishop of this diocese, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Wainwright, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the world to remove from the field of his earthly labors our chief shepherd, the Rt. Rev. Provisional Bishop of the Church in our diocese, and visitor of this Society:

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to our Heavenly Father's will, we cannot restrain our feelings of deep affliction, and of our sympathy with the Church at large, and with the family of our beloved Bishop, now deceased.

Resolved, That the usual business of this Society be dispensed with.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; also to the church papers of this city for publication.

Resolutions of a similar purport have also been unanimously adopted by the Vestries of St. Philip's, St. Stephen's, Cavalry, St. Mark's in the Bowery, and other churches.

Missionary Tribute.—We find the following just and appropriate tribute in the *Spirit of Missions* for October:—"*Death of Bishop Wainwright.*—We stop the press to mingle in the flowing tide our sorrow and our sympathy over the sad, sad loss, to his family, his diocese, and the Church at large, occasioned by the death of this amiable, accomplished, laborious, and devoted Prelate. Acting since his consecration as the *chief missionary* of his diocese, in his proper duties, and at the meetings of our committees and our convocations, the sacred cause of Missions will long have cause to mourn the loss of his influence and example. The deep interest which he felt, his unfeigned satisfaction at any tokens for good, and his kind and enlarged views, made his services invaluable to the cause of our domestic Missions. His unsparing and self-sacrificing labors have given to the two years of his brief Episcopate not a little of the martyr spirit and glory. He died with the harness on, in the same month, and by the same disease, as did the never-to-be-forgotten Bishop Hobart. Over his honored, peaceful grave, there sweetly sounds the voice from heaven, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord! Even so, saith the Spirit, *for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.*'"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. W. MERIAM, at No. 342 Broadway, one door from the Tabernacle, has in store and manufactures to order, LOOKING GLASSES, Pier, Mantel, and Oval, unsurpassed in beauty of design and richness, in every particular. Also fine Paintings and Engravings, with elegant frames for same and for portraits.
Wholesale warehouse, as for the last 30 years, at No. 130 Chatham street je3–1y–5h

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Importers, and Dealers in
Carpeting,
Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
Druggets,
Table and Piano Covers, &c
No. 379 Broadway, corner White street, New York
G. F. PETERSON.
G. S. HUMPHREY. ap29–1y–5

AMIDON'S FALL STYLE—GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS.—The undersigned is now prepared to exhibit to his patrons his NEW and ELEGANT Fall Dress Hats. Also every desirable style of Felt Hats and Caps for Gents and Boys, and the *ne plus ultra* of Riding Hats for the Ladies. F. H. AMIDON,
sep16–6m–5 619 Broadway, nearly opposite Bond-st.

THOMAS COFFEE, MODELLER, PLASTERER, AND COMPOSITION ORNAMENT MANUFACTORY, No. 645½ Broadway, N. Y.—Architectural Ornaments got up to any design. Centre Flowers, Rosettes, Capitals, and all other kind of Ornaments. Studies for Artists, Statues for Gas, Halls or Niches, Brackets, Pedestals, Busts, and Statues of all kinds. N.B.—Casts taken from the Face or Head of deceased persons on the shortest notice, and Busts made from the same. sep16–5–1y

WM. D. BRIGGS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, and Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Siver Forks, Spoons, Tea Setts, &c., Jewelry, Gold and Silver Spectacles, No. 158 Bowery, **five doors above Broome street,** New York
Watches of every description carefully repaired. je10–1y–5

JAMES, HATTER, St. Nicholas Hotel, 525 Broadway.—The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the hats made by the subscriber, whose personal attention is directed to fitting his customers a hat that will adapt itself perfectly to the proportion of the wearer. Caps for fishing, sporting, riding, travelling, evening, and opera. Paris felt hats in infinite variety, for travelling and the watering places. je3–6m–5

WRIGHT & BAILEY, Dealers in English and American Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Druggets, Table and Piano Covers; No. 332 Bowery, near Bond street, N. Y.
AARON WRIGHT. [my27–1y–5] BENJ. F. BAILEY.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—M. L. RANNEY, 723 Broadway, (New York Hotel,) has always on hand a full assortment of Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Robes de Chambre, &c. ☞ Shirts made to order. my27–1y–5

MARBLE WORKS.—S. KLABER, 160 Allen street, N. Y., Manufacturer of Marble Mantles, Monuments, Gravestones, Table-tops, &c., &c. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. my27–1y–5

SCULPTURE.—N. Swezey, SCULPTOR AND DESIGNER IN MONUMENTS, 243 and 245 Bowery, corner of Third street, New York. my6–1y–5

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers of LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., 104 Chambers street, corner Church street, New York.
R. KINGSLAND, WM. H. ASH.
R. K. & Co. respectfully invite purchasers to inspect their unequalled stock of plain and ornamental Pier, Mantel, Oval, and other Mirrors, Bases, and Window Cornices, superb Picture Frames, &c., &c For *unique and chaste design, beauty and variety of style* and *excellence of workmanship*, (being wholly manufactured by themselves,) combined with low prices, R. K. & Co. challenge competition. They would further remark that theirs is the only House that manufactures the above articles throughout, as they will at all times be happy to show their visitors by taking a walk through their extensive Factory, where the goods can be seen in every stage of manufacture. Another branch of their business is the manufacture of all kinds of Ornamental Composition Work—gilded or otherwise—for Interior Decorations of Houses, Steamboats, &c. Designs can be furnished at short notice by an accomplished designer exclusively in their employ. je10–1y–5

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMANN & FERSCH'S Show Case Warerooms, 57 Bowery, between Walker and Bayard streets. Cases made in every style—Silver Plated, Brass, Rose and Satin wood, Mahogany, &c. N. B. Old Cases taken in exchange.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. [my27-1y 5

THE GOLD MEDAL FURNACE.—CULVER'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACES, REGISTERS, and VENTILATORS, manufactured extensively, and sold wholesale and retail by CULVER, SIMONDS & Co., 52 Cliff street, near Beekman, New York.
This Furnace is a very superior article, combining economy, utility durability, beauty, and convenience. It was invented in 1845, took the Silver Medal, the highest prize, in 1846, at the Fair of the American Institute, and since the great World's Fair, has taken the highest premium, a Gold Medal, awarded by the same American Institute, for the best Air-Warming and Ventilating Furnace, over all competitors, in 1852. Also, the most approved styles of scroll Registers and Ventilators, a great variety of sizes, round, square, plain, ornamental, japanned, enamelled, marbleized, and bronzed, with Fire-place, Gothic and Pedestal styles, Cast Iron Chimney Tops, Smoke and Water Pipes, Sinks, &c. Warming and Ventilating Apparatus supplied at short notice, and plans, drawings, and directions for setting, furnished when required. ap1–1y

---

* Moore's Encyclopædia of Music, p. 767.

LITERATURE.

Steps to the Altar: a Manual of Devotions for the Blessed Eucharist, by W. E. Scudamore, M.A., Rector of Ditchingham, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. A new edition, adapted to use in the United States of America. New York: Pudney & Russell. 1854. pp. 140.

Steps to the Altar: a Manual of Devotions and Meditations for the Blessed Eucharist; compiled by a Parish Priest. Eighth edition. New York: Stanford & Swords. 1853. pp. 125.

The first of the above books has passed through twelve editions in England, and considered by many the best devotional work of later times, is very generally used in that country. "The present edition, at once the token and the means, if God permit, of Christian communion with brethren in a far distant land, is offered to the devout Churchmen of America with the full knowledge and sanction of the author. It will be found in accordance with the eleventh English edition, such alterations only having been introduced as were found necessary to make it correspond with the Book of Common Prayer, according to the use of the Church in the United States." *

The author has made alterations and improvements from time to time as successive editions have been demanded. The extracts from the writings of Divines, in every instance but two, of the English Church, for the communicant's meditations have been either changed or differently arranged for the different days; and that part of the work has large additions, chiefly from such authors as Bishops Wilson and Beveridge, extending it to ten, instead of nine parts. There is also a full Companion for the Altar, with much additional matter for devotion and meditation during the celebration, which is a great improvement. And we notice several minor alterations in a spirit of conciliation calculated to obviate the objections which have been made to the work, and all cavil at the doctrines shown forth in it, without any surrender of vital truth or principle. We understand that there will soon be the opportunity of extensive use of this Manual by the publication of it in a cheap style as a Tract.

The book, the title of which is second on our heading, is a very neat reprint of the first, or of a very early edition of the same book. There is no acknowledgment of its being an English work; but as the quotations are from the English Prayer Book, and there is a recommendation of the use of "the three last prayers in the Commination" (p. 41), its English origin is obvious. Some alterations have apparently been made in the stereotype plates since the earlier editions were printed, mostly in consequence of objections taken by our Evangelical brethren. Instead of a Companion for the Altar, there are prayers and meditations to be used at the celebration, with directions for the Communicants' guidance during the service, and the Order for the administration of the Holy Communion (p. 18,) has been printed from the plates of one of the elegant editions of the Prayer Book issued by the same publishers, and added at the end. It is a gratifying proof of the merit of the book that, to supply the demand for it, eight editions have already been printed.

---

* Preface.

Party Leaders; Sketches of Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Randolph, of Roanoke, including notices of many other distinguished American Statesmen; by Jo. G. Baldwin, author of "the Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi." Appleton & Co.

A volume of political sagacity and experience, and no little critical acuteness and discrimination. It has some characteristics in its style of a Southern manner, to be detected in an habitual conversational or oratorical strain, savoring of the stump and the debate; but, trimming the book of a few pages where there is some reiteration and needless declamation, with an occasional tendency to over-emphasis and exaggeration, the remainder is full of feeling and knowledge of the subject. We are not certain that this Southern habit of constant talking and speaking is not, within reasonable limits, a benefit, when carried into a book of this kind. It gives impulse, point, and effect; a means of exciting sympathy toward the cool, calm deliberations of the desk. In the midst of his books, the scholar is apt to value his compositions by that which they add to the stock on hand, taking it for granted that the rest of the world, like himself, is in possession of a library and all the previous knowledge on the point. The practiced conversationalist takes much less for granted; he begins his story with the beginning; picks up all the accessories of detail by the way; and if he is a man of sound mind and valuable experience, and will not tyrannize over his hearers by his prolixity, or warm into absurd eulogy of his favorite theme, he is much the most useful man. Though society is very much oppressed by bores who inflict a greater amount of despotism upon the world than Louis Napoleon and the Emperor Nicholas combined; yet the evils are probably greater on the other side from the men who say too little. This applies generally to the whole field of instruction.—Teachers, of the young particularly, are apt to be too careful of their breath; they should call out the powers of their pupils oftener by oral instruction, practicing the active powers, cultivating lungs and argument at the same time, instead of damming up, as they do, the still, stagnant waters of memory. In teaching children of a larger growth, it was the experience of that eminently successful lecturer, Silk Buckingham, that he could not be too minute, explicit, and simple for the popular comprehension. The evils of brevity are as great as those of prolixity. A full style is certainly the better of the two, where its numerous distinctions are well taken, and the supply of matter is proportionate; in fine, where the writer does not, as Holofernes says to Sir Nathaniel, "draw out the thread of the verbosity finer than the staple of his argument."

Mr. Baldwin, like a practiced story-teller, commences his account of Jefferson and Hamilton with a preliminary chapter on the American Revolution. He makes good use of his opportunity by a rapid picturesque account of what our forefathers endured in the struggle, and of the virtues of the leaders by whom they were sustained in the trial. Jefferson and Hamilton are then introduced alternately on the stage, their character and acts, as they are marked in opposition, contributing a very forcible and brilliant antithesis. In the comparison, the writer evidently leans toward Hamilton, as a matter of personal feeling and instinct, though with no injustice to his opponent. He thus exhibits the two men in their treatment of the French Revolution:

JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON.

Great Britain and France were pitted against each other in exterminating warfare. The battle for national existence and the mastery of the world, was to be fought out; and that great European struggle, the like of which time, in all its flight of centuries, had never seen before, was just beginning to convulse the world. Never was there a greater national delusion than prevailed here, in the first stages of the French Revolution. Jefferson partook of it to intoxication. He was in France during the first unfolding of that great movement. While there, he was treated with marked kindness; had received many tokens of favor; had made many friendships; was intimate with Condorcet and D'Alembert; was toasted by the savans, and was welcomed by the philosophers; was courted by the intellect and wit, the beauty and polished graces, of the gay metropolis, then as ever abounding in the most luxurious and fascinating society of the world. He was Epicurean in his tastes, and French in his mental organization. He liked the freedom and grace of Parisian manners, and the new French ideas on religion, government, and philosophy. He saw before him the vision and dream of his youth—the equality and brotherhood of man, and his political and moral regeneration, rising over old systems, like a morning star in the firmament. He came away before the first acts of the Revolution had been succeeded by its bloodier scenes. He came away with impression in favor of France and her movement, too deep to be obliterated; and he found prevailing at home the sentiments he brought with him.

With Hamilton it was different. He was English in his structure of mind, and in his philosophy of government. He had no French notions, tastes, or habitudes. He had more of reverence than love of novelty. He had opposed the British Government, not because he disliked *it*, but because of his love of British liberties and institutions, which the king had denied *to us*. He was any thing but a democrat. He had no great confidence in the masses. He saw in this sudden movement no hope of good. Jefferson, following him with his pen, records in his "Anas," as something very heretical, that Hamilton said: "The republic of France would not last three months." Like Burke, he was not deceived by words of philanthropy covering dark deeds of crime. Murder appeared to him no better, when tricked out in philosophic robes, than in the old garb of vulgar assassination The tyranny of an upstart mob was as hateful to him as the tyranny of a king. He did not believe in a sudden wrench, from an ignorant and besotted servility, to the self-respect and self-control necessary to a virtuous liberty. Progression and adaptation for higher enjoyments and uses, following the processes of nature, are things of growth and development, and not a miraculous conversion. He did not mistake the yell of slaves, drunk with blood and license, for the shout of freedom. And when the long procession of hurdles moved down the streets of Paris to the guillotine, or returned with the ghastly heads of delicate females fixed on pikes, he did not suppose *that* to be a procession of freemen. Nor did Jefferson and *his* party. They thought these horrid outrages only the first excesses of exasperation, which, if not marking all revolutions, at least in this instance, were only the natural results of the passions despotism had planted or aroused; and that, after reason had time to resume her sway, the order, moderation, and security of good government would succeed.

The two points of Jefferson's political career are pronounced to be his assertion of "the principle of individual freedom and the principle of State Rights." The practical value of the former is thus exhibited in a passage which we should quote if called upon by a foreigner to give an illustration of what is called

AMERICANISM.

So far as the body of the people are concerned, the *Habeas Corpus*, probably, is of little direct moment; not one in ten thousand would ever use or miss it; and so of speedy trial by jury, and other rights securing personal safety from the hands of the government. The great mass of the Russian people are, probably, safe from personal violence; and the impositions on that people, for war or governmental purposes, in proportion to population, are not greater, probably, than those *we* have borne within the last quarter of a century.

Wherein, then, is the essential general advantage of the popular system? We think in this: *It elevates the masses.* By making a man independent of external control, he becomes his own master. He relies on himself. He gets that individuality of will, which is the distinctive attribute of freedom and of manhood. With it comes self-respect. With these and the political power with which he is clothed, comes the respect of others. He feels his importance in the state, in his family, in his neighborhood. He becomes informed, more or less, as to those things with which he has concern. He associates with men with whom he can profitably converse and exchange views; he attends public discussions. The currents of intelligence, which circulate over the country, come to his mind. His port and bearing are those of a freeman. He educates his children. He sees them rise up to posts of honor and distinction. He strives to accumulate property, that their position in the world may be better than his own. He is thus a contented citizen. There is no cause of discontent. He cannot resist the government, because it is his own, and he has no cause of quarrel with it. He cannot rebel against the administration of the law. The functionaries, chosen mediately or immediately by the people, are but executing the laws the people have made, and can repeal. *Privilege is the preservative of caste.* Superior wealth, talent, information, or social position, with superior political privileges, would keep a chilling distance for ever between the higher and lower classes. But a community of privileges and rights, and the dependence of the higher upon the lower class for political elevation, repress pride, bring equality into fashion, and prevent the heart-burnings and jealousies which would otherwise prevail. It makes the population in a good degree homogeneous.

It is no answer to say, that by restricting suffrage we might have better laws. Probably we might. But is it wiser to have better laws or a better people?

A full length of John Randolph is given, which puts that much talked-of character in a much more human relation to the public than that in which he has been generally thought of. A splenetic, hypocondriac, crack-brained eccentric has been the popular impression of Randolph—and nothing more. This is the man in his worst moments, embittered by disease, or with his fine powers on the verge of insanity. In his better hours he was proud, chivalric, courteous, a good scholar, and lover of English literature, a consummate wit, an upright politician, though always a poor statesman. He was a man, too, of strong Christian spiritual feeling. Religion had her tribute in the offerings of his painful, ill-tuned, passionate life.

As a politician, Mr. Baldwin pronounces him "the most consistent of all the politicians that ever lived in the Republic,"—a consistency shown not to men, for he opposed, in turn, all his great friends from Patrick Henry to Jackson, but to his conceptions of the State-Rights doctrine of old Virginia. The sketch of his life brings out the main development of this principle during his time. There is much in his history of personal biographic value, which will furnish material for future volumes; and there is one thing about the man which, as Mr. Baldwin remarks, always excites interest—the presence of "the strange and mysterious" in his character. There were many flashes of Virginia spirit playing at intervals across the gloom of his disappointed career; but the impression upon the whole is melancholy,—melancholy tempered by the pathetic, as in the closing scene, which is well narrated in this volume.

THE DEATH OF RANDOLPH.

Another visit to England was concluded upon, as the last hope of relief. He set out on his last journey. He reached Washington, and dragged his emaciated body, with difficulty, into the Senate-Chamber. Sinking with feebleness and the exhaustion of the effort, he caught the sound of Clay's voice, as the latter was addressing the chair. He asked "to be held up, that he might listen to that voice again." Clay turned, and saw him. Moved by his haggard look, with the death-warrant in his face, the magnanimous Kentuckian approached his old rival and foe. The interview was touching. All the past was forgotten, and the greetings of the illustrious commoners were kind and tender. They parted in peace and good-will, never to meet again upon earth.

Randolph, in fast declining health, reached Philadelphia, whither he went to take passage from that port. He was too late for the Liverpool packet. He exposed himself to the inclemency of the weather, took cold, which aggravated his disease, and hastened its fatal termination. He was put to bed—his death-bed—in his lodgings, at the City Hotel. The idiosyncracies which had, of late years especially, marked his demeanor, distinguished the last hours of his life. The sudden bursts of petulance which disease wrung from him; the affecting kindness and tenderness which disease could not wholly take from him; the rambling conversation in the intervals of acute suffering, in some passages, as brilliant as ever—the last gleams of the sinking lamp; the groanings of remorse, which a review of his past life, at the bar of a stern self-judgment, drew from his contrite heart; the fervid prayer; the hesitating hope; the trust, qualified by self-condemnation, in the Saviour, whose name he professed; the concluding act, ere the curtain fell upon the last scene of earth, when, propped up by pillows, he called witnesses to his confirmation of his will, providing for the freedom and support of his slaves, and the last conscious words, which fired his eye and braced his sinking frame, as, speaking in this connection, he laid his skeleton hand strongly upon the shoulder of his faithful servant, John, and said with emphasis—"especially for this man." And then—this last charge upon his conscience off—his mind wandered away to the light, and the scenes, and the friends of the *Early Day;* and, the mutterings of the voice growing gradually fainter, as he passed on into the thicker shadows of the Dark Valley, the fluttering pulsa stood still, and John Randolph of Roanoke was numbered with the dead! (June 24, 1833, aged sixty.)

They carried him back to his solitary home, and buried him—in death as in life, unsocial and isolated—in the forest of Roanoke. In the soil of the Virginia he loved so well, they laid the corse of her faithful and devoted son. They left him to rest, after the long fever of his troubled dream of life was over, in a humble and sequestered grave, beneath two stately pines. There let him sleep on! The gloom of their shade, and the melancholy sighing of the wind through their boughs, are fit emblems of the life which was breathed out in sadness and in sorrow.

A third portion of Mr. Baldwin's book runs an ingenious parallel between Jackson and Clay.

It is a volume to be commended to attention—not that we do not get a great deal of political writing every day, but that we seldom meet with a calm, considerate study of public characters divorced from the immediate interests of party. Many of the questions of which these men were the representatives have become, in a measure, obsolete; others are of perpetual recurrence in our government system. It is by the philosophical study of them that we may seek to elevate politics as a science, and correct the low tendencies of the day. Our history, when it is fairly unfolded by able writers, will give dignity to the conduct of the State. Under the first impulse of our government, we had a race of great men. The influence which their times and mutual example exerted upon them may possibly be revived for later generations by the lessons of history and biography, infusing the old spirit of honor, disinterestedness, and patriotism into the new issues of our political life.

The Poetry of Germany; consisting of selections from upwards of seventy of the most celebrated poets, translated into English verse, with the original text on the opposite page, by Alfred Baskerville. Rudolph Garrigue.

The characteristics of the modern German minor poetry are well represented in this volume from Hagedorn, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, to Freiligrath, in the middle of the nineteenth. These traits are above all things purity of feeling, simplicity of expression, a love of old heroic and ballad topics, an instinctive fellowship with the visionary fairy mythology, a tinge of spirituality even in the more earthly topics, and a fond vein of domestic endearment: all suggestive of noble qualities in the making up of the German character. They are every one more or less represented in Mr. Baskerville's selections. It is a first attempt at authorship in verse before the public, and there is a want of mastery of the hidden powers of harmony of the English poetry, but the translation upon the whole is creditable, especially in its generally faithful, literal rendering of the original text, which is placed side by side with the English, making the book equally available to the learner and the finished scholar.

As specimens of the author's skill, we present several of the poems in different measures. This from Herder is well expressed, though it does not convey the pathetic sweetness of the original.

SONG OF LIFE.

Time more swift than wind and billows
Fleeth. Who can bid it stay?
To enjoy it when 'tis present,
To arrest it on its way,
This, ye brothers, will the fleeting
Of the winged days restrain;
Let us strew life's path with roses,
For its glory soon will wane!

Roses! for the days are merging
Into winter's misty tide,
Roses! for they bloom and blossom
Round about on every side.
On each spray there blossom roses,
On each noble deed of youth;
Happy he who, till its waning,
E'er hath lived a life of truth.

Days, O be ye like a garland,
Crowning locks of snowy white,
Blooming with new brightness round them,
Like a youthful vision bright.
E'en the dark-hued flow'rs refresh us
With repose of matchless price,
And refreshing breezes waft us
Kindly into Paradise.

Here is Goethe's well known ballad:—

THE ERL KING.

Who rides by night in the tempest wild?
It is the fond father with his child;
He holdeth the boy safe in his arm,
He clasps him firmly, he keeps him warm.

"Why hidest thou, child, thy face with fear?"—
"Seest thou not, father, the Erl-King, near?
The Erl-King, with his crown and train?"—
"My son, the fog hangs o'er the plain."

"Thou sweet, dear child, come, go with me!
Such pretty games will I play with thee;
The banks in sweet flowers are gaily drest,
My mother has many a golden vest."—

"My father, my father, and dost thou not hear
What the Erl-King is whispering in my ear?"—
"Fear nothing, fear nothing, my darling boy;
The winds with the withering branches toy."—

"O wilt thou, fair boy, go along with me?
My daughters shall prettily wait upon thee;
In the maze of the midnight dance they sweep,
They'll rock thee, and dance thee, and sing thee to sleep."

"Dear father, dear father, and seest thou not
The Erl-King's daughters in yon dark spot?"—
"My son, my son, as were it by day,
I see the old willow trees glimmer so grey."—

"I love thee, with rapture thy form I survey;
And if thou'rt not willing I'll tear thee away."—
"O father, O father, he's seizing my arm,
O save me! the Erl-King has wrought me harm."

The father rides swiftly in fear and alarm,
He holds the sobbing child in his arm,
He reaches the court with trouble and dread;
Alas! in his arms the child was dead.

A little poem by Heine, a domestic picture, about the cottage door, of childish simplicity:—

MY CHILD, WHEN WE WERE CHILDREN.

My child, when we were children,
Two children little and gay,
We crept into the hen-roost,
And hid behind the hay.

We crowed as doth the cock,
When people passed that road,
Cried, "Cock-a-doodle-doo!"
They thought the cock had crowed.

The chests that lay in the court
We papered and made so clean,
And dwelt together therein,
We thought them fit for a queen.

If came our neighbour's old cat
With us an hour to spend,
We made her curtseys and bows,
And compliments without end.

And kindly after her health
We asked her whene'er she came;
To many an ancient tabby
We since have said the same.

We often sat and spoke
Just like grave, wise old men,
Complaining, when we were young,
How all had been better then;

That love, and faith, and truth,
Were lost in worldly care,
That coffee was now so dear,
And money become so rare.

Long past are childhood's sports,
And onwards all hath whirled,
Fidelity, love, and faith,
And money, the times, and the world.

There is a fine eloquence in the following by Anastasius Grun:—

THE LAST POET.

"Ye poets, will your voices
Of singing never tire?
When will your lays be ended,
Ye everlasting quire?

"Is not as yet exhausted
What Plenty's horn contained?
Not every flower gathered?
Not every fountain drained?"—

As long as Phœbus' horses
Flee o'er the azure space,
And at their path of glory
Looks up one human face;

As long as in the heavens
The bolt and levin dart,
And, fearful at their fury,
Still beats one trembling heart;

As long as sun and showers
Paint on the clouds the bow,
As long as in one bosom
Peace and forgiveness glow;

As long as in the ether
Night sows her starry seeds,
And one man, comprehending,
The golden writing reads;

As long as one heart feeleth,
The moon o'er darkness rules
As long as rustling forest
The weary pilgrim cools;

As long as Spring is verdant,
And rosy bow'rs invite;
As long as eyes smile sweetly,
And sparkle with delight.

As long as mourn o'er tombstones
The cypress and the yew;
As long as one eye weepeth,
And one heart breaks in two.
So long on earth shall wander
The goddess Poetry,
And with her wander singing
Her favored votary.

Once shall with joyful shouting
O'er earth, our ancient home,
Go forth, as last of poets,
The last of men to roam.

The Lord's right hand still holdeth
Creation's mighty pile,
As blooming as a flower,
And sees it with a smile.

And when this giant flower
Shall weather in the gloom,
And earth and sun be scattered,
Like flowers' downy bloom.

O ask then, if of asking
Till then ye do not tire,
"When will your songs be ended,
We everlasting quire?"

The natural home associations recalled, in a sympathetic offering, by the political exile, Freiligrath, to the voluntary emigrants among his countrymen to the Great West, may readily touch the heart of many a settler beyond the Ohio and Mississippi:—

THE EMIGRANTS.

I cannot turn my look aside,
But ling'ring watch ye on the strand,
As to the sailor ye confide
Your wealth, your all, with busy hand.

Men, from your shoulders placing round,
Bread-loden baskets on the earth;
The meal of German corn was ground,
And baked upon a German hearth.

And ye, adorned with braided hair,
Black Forest maidens, slender, brown,
How on the shallop's bench with care
Ye lay your jugs and pitchers down!

How oft have flown those pitchers o'er
With water from your native spring;
When silent is Missouri's shore,
Sweet dreams of home to you they'll bring.

The stone-encircled village-well,
Where ye to draw the water bent;
The hearth, where soft affections dwell,
The mantel-piece, its ornament.

Soon will they, in the distant west,
Adorn the log-hut's wooden side,
Soon to the red-skinned weary guest
Ye'll hand their clear refreshing tide.

The Cherokees will drink their flood,
Who in the chase exhausted roam;
No more, filled with the grape's red blood,
Nor hung with wreaths, ye'll bear them home.

Say! why seek ye a distant land?
The Neckar vale has wine and corn;
Dark pines in your Black Forest stand,
In Spessart sounds the Alpine horn.

How, when in distant woods, forlorn,
Ye for your native hills will pine,
For Deutschland's golden fields of corn,
And verdant hills of clust'ring vine.

How will the image of the past
Through all your dreams in brightness roll,
And, like some pious legend, cast
A veil of sadness o'er your soul!

The boatman beckons—go in peace!
May God preserve you, man and wife,
Your fields of rice and maize increase,
And with His blessings crown your life.

A Poor Priest and a Proud Cardinal.—A singular instance, showing the decline of the Papal power, recently occurred in England. A Romish Priest by the name of Boyle, who had for a long period of years officiated at Islington, was suddenly, and apparently without the slightest cause, turned out of his living by Cardinal Wiseman. No reason was assigned as a warrant for the procedure; not the least explanation was made. The case is aggravated from the fact that Mr. Boyle had expended much of his own money upon the Priest's house, of the use of which he was also prohibited. About the same time a series of letters, in which the general clerical conduct of the Cardinal was severely criticized and condemned, and in which the case of Boyle was given, among others, as an illustration, appeared in the French newspapers, and excited considerable attention. From the fact that the ejected priest's case was mentioned, the Cardinal judged that he was the author, and published over his own signature an answer to them, which was calculated to severely injure the fair reputation of the priest. A libel suit was accordingly brought into court by Boyle against the Cardinal, which, owing, it is said, to some partiality on the part of the presiding judge, was given against the priest, who, however, has applied for a new trial, and obtained his object. Great interest is excited as to the final issue.

The Nebraska Law.–It is ascertained that in five States which have elected members of the next Congress, *no* progress has been made towards a repeal of the Nebraska Law. The remaining States elect to the next Congress (as the above five have done) the same aggregate of members for and against the Law as existed in the last Congress, the Law will be sustained in the House by the same majority as before, viz., thirteen. In the Senate the proportion of members in favor of the Law will be about two to one.

A Beautiful Allegory.—A traveller who spent some time in Turkey, relates a beautiful parable which was told him by a dervise, and which seemed even more beautiful than Sterne's celebrated figure of the accusing spirit and recording angel.

"Every man," says the dervise, "has two angels, one on his right shoulder and another on his left. When he does anything good, the angel on his right shoulder writes it down and seals it, because what is done is done forever. When he has done evil, the angel on the left shoulder writes it down. He waits till midnight. If before that time the man bows down his head and exclaims, "Gracious Allah! I have sinned, forgive me!" the angel rubs it out; and if not at midnight he seals it, and the angel upon the right shoulder weeps."

Bells.—The Messrs. Meneely have recently enlarged their heretofore extensive establishment, by extending the front sixty feet north, and adding a large and well arranged show room. These additions, with the new building erected last year, make it the largest and most complete Bell Foundry in the world.

We are pleased to know that their orders keep pece with their increased facilities. Within a week they have shipped a large Church Bell for Sacramento, California, the third one sent to that place within a short time. They are daily shipping bells to different parts of the Country, and among those now ready to forward, we noticed a bell weighing 2,600 lbs., for a new Court House at Erie, Pa., three large bells for Port au Prince, a large Church bell for Kalamazoo, Mich, and others for Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, &c. They keep a large assortment constantly on hand, so that any order can be filled immediately upon its receipt.—*West Troy Advocate.*

Superstition in France.—In some of the departments of France, where the cholera is raging, the peasants believe that the disease is propagated by travellers, and several have been arrested for firing at the passing trains. It was ascertained that their guns were loaded with powder only, and that their purpose was to frighten travellers, so as to diminish at least the number. In several of the provinces, the rural population are persuaded that the steam of the locomotive vitiates the air, aad specially occasions the potato rot. A female aeronaut, who made a balloon ascent from Paris, and came down in a neighboring department, was maltreated by the country people, who mistook her for a witch. All this in the year of our Lord 1854!

Historical.—The expression, "The Scots sold their king for a groat," arose in this way: During the civil commotion in Engtand between the "Roundheads" and "Cavaliers," Charles I., after the battle of Naseby, in 1645, in which the royalists were defeated, was forced to seek refuge in the Scottish camp; and on the 8th of August, 1646, they gave him up to the English Parliament for £400,000. Some industrious mathematician computed that this was just a groat a-piece for the whole population of Scotland, and hence arose the saying alluded to.

Unanimity.—A Scotch person in his prayer said—"Laird bless the grand counsel, the parliament, and grant that they may hang together." A country fellow standing by replied, "Yes, sir, with all my heart, and the sooner the better—and I am sure it is the prayer of all good people." "But, friends," said the parson "I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray that they may all hang together in accord and concord." "No matter what cord," replied the other, "so 'tis but a strong one."

Proving an Alibi.—A clergyman at Cambridge preached a sermon which one of his auditors commended. "Yes," said a gentleman to whom it was mentioned, "it was a good sermon, but he stole it." This was told to the preacher. He resented it and called on the gentleman to retract what he had said. "I am not," replied the aggressor, "very apt to retract my words, but in this instance I will. I said you have stolen the sermon: I find I was wrong, for on returning home and referring to the book whence I thought it was taken, I found it there."—Miss Hawkins's *Memoirs.*

A Witty Text.—Cradock, in his *Memoirs*, tells us, that when a preacher was very obnoxious to the students at Cambridge, it was the custom for them to express disapprobation by scraping their feet. A very eloquent but intriguing preacher, Dr. James Scott, being one day saluted thus, signified his intention of preaching against the practice of scraping, and very shortly afterwards he performed it, taking for his text—"*Keep thy foot when thou goest to the House of* God, and be more ready to hear than to give the *sacrifice of fools;* for they consider not that they do evil." On its announcement, the galleries became one scene of confusion and uproar; but Scott called the proctors to preserve silence. This being effected, he delivered a discourse so eloquent as to extort universal approbation.

"Be not too cautious in discerning the fit objects of thy charity lest a soul perish through thy discretion. What thou givest to mistaken want, shall return a blessing to thy deceived heart. Better, in relieving idleness, to commit an accidental evil, than in neglecting misery, to omit an essential good; better two drones be preserved than one bee perish."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH DAMASK and CARPETING. DOREMUS & NIXON intend always to have on sale a choice assortment of
Damask and Moreen for Cushions;
Mohair Plush and Silk Velvet for Pulpit Cushions;
Carpeting of every description;
Cocoa Matting and Mats for Porch and Vestibule;
Communion Damask and Napkins;
Tufts, Gimps, and Trimmings of every kind;
Also *Curled Hair.*
Also *Patent Felt for Cushions*, a new article, cheaper and more durable than Hair or any other material now in use, and is not subject to moth or any other vermin.
o22-1y No. 21 Park Place, and 18 Murray street.

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 257 BROADWAY.

Removal!

THOMAS FAYE, (Late of "Thos. Faye & Co." 436 Pearl street, and formerly of "Pares & Faye," 379 Pearl street,) having associated with him C. C. NEVERS and J. M. COPLAND, his late partners, under the firm of THOMAS FAYE & CO., has opened a new depot at 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

We are now opening an entire new stock of *French and American Paper Hangings*, fancy and staple, decorative and plain, which are offered to the trade, merchants, landlords, and housekeepers, at the lowest market prices.

New designs for Parlors, &c., by every steamer, from our agent in Paris.

Artistic workmen attend to the Retail Department.

THOMAS FAYE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers,
jy8-6m † 257 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall.

LOOKING-GLASSES, LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES.—JOHN S. WILLARD, No. **440** Pearl street, offers at wholesale and retail a large assortment of Gilt, Rosewood, Black Walnut, and Mahogany O G Band and Bevil Looking-Glasses, French and German Looking-Glass Plates, Plate Glass, and Gilt Mouldings. Rich Ornamental MANTEL and PIER Glasses. Portrait and Picture FRAMES, of all kinds and descriptions, constantly on hand and made to order.
JOHN S. WILLARD, Importer and Manufacturer; Warehouse, No. 440 Pearl, between Chatham and Madison streets. * m11-1y

JOHN T. BUDD'S First Premium RANGES, also, Manufacturer and Proprietor of Lockwood's Cooking and Laundry Ranges, No. 616 Broadway, New York.
Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Parlor Grates and Stoves Cleaned, Re-set and Repaired, Mason Work, Flagging, Paving, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work. Furniture for all kinds of Ranges on hand and made o order. je17-1y

SHOW CASES!—FRASER'S FIRST PREMIUM SHOW CASE Wareroems, corner of Reade and Hudson street, near the Hudson River Railroad Passenger Station.
The proprietor of this establishment would respectfully invite the attention of storekeepers to his elegant assortment of Silver Plated, Rose Wood, Satin Wood, German Silver, Mahogany, and Black Walnut Show Cases, which for beauty of style and finish are unequalled by any other establishment in the world. Silver Plated Cases with single lights on the top, from 6 to 14 feet long, constantly on hand. Cases fitted up with Jewel Trays.
Orders per mail, with city reference, promptly attended to.
New York, May, 1854. my20-1y

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHERS, **16** North William (near Chatham) street, New York, manufacturers of all kinds of Show Cases. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Silver and German Silver Cases always on hand. my27-1y

MRS. J. H. HODGE, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS, viz. Fringes, Gimps, and Braids, all kinds; Embroidery and Sewing Silks; Purse Twist; Clasps; Steel Gold, and Silver Beads; Beads, all kinds; Buttons, all kinds; Laces and Embroideries, all kinds; also Gimpun Laces, Zephyr Worsted, Ladies' Dress Caps, Chenille all kinds, Marselenes and Lining Silks, Wool Wadding, French Wadding, and Cotton Wadding, Chemisettes and Undersleeves embroidered, Hosiery, and Gloves, Fancy Goods in general, Ribbons and Velvet Ribbons, &c.
☞ One Price only; No Deviation. Kid Gloves cleaned.
Mrs. Hodge's stock of Trimmings and Ribbons are unsurpassed, either in quality, quantity, variety or low prices. Hers is a regularly-assorted Ladies' Trimming and Variety store. She is always supplied with the new styles at the earliest moment. No. 141 Atlantic street South Brooklyn je3-1y

BURGESS' DAGUERREOTYPES, 293 Broadway, five doors above the Irving House. Likenesses taken in all the various styles of the art. Daguerreotypes copied, &c.
☞ Entire satisfaction guaranteed. au19-6m

G. A. HUNTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, **290** Bowery, third door above Houston street, New York,—keeps constantly on hand a great variety of Ready-made Garments, of the latest and most fashionable styles.
N. B. Every article made to order, at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
Gents' Furnishing Goods je3-1y

WHITE, THE HATTER, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton street, has on hand at all times, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Hats and Caps. His Gentleman's Hat cannot be surpassed by any house in this city. Soft Hats for travelling of all descriptions. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of all kinds; Carpet Bags and Valises.
GEO. W. WHITE.
A large quantity of Straw Goods of all the latest styles. ap15-1y

CARRIAGES.—ISAAC MIX jr. has on hand at his Repository, No. 440 Broadway, a splendid assortment of every description of VEHICLES and HARNESSES. Having been engaged in manufacturing Carriages for more than twenty years, and having a full knowledge of the styles of Vehicles best adapted to the several sections of the United States, he would invite purchasers to call and examine his stock, all of which are warranted to be made in the very best manner and of the best material, and are offered for sale at the lowest Factory prices. f4-1y

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a store in the above line, where he keeps a large assortment of Account Books of almost every description, as well as **Copying-Letter Books** and Copying Presses, constantly on hand, and furnishes books ruled and bound to particular patterns at the shortest notice, in the most approved styles and *at the lowest prices;* an assertion, the truth of which the subscriber would be glad to see tested by merchants and others, being about to supply themselves with new account books. He keeps also a general assortment of almost every article in the Stationery line, domestic and imported Cap and Letter paper, India paper for Lithographers and Plate Printers, &c. Orders for JOB PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHIC WORK of every description, and BOOKBINDING in common or in the most elegant style, attended to very carefully and with dispatch.
m11-1y JOSEPH CAHN, 58 Dey street, New York.

JAMES PESCOTT, for fifteen years Sexton of St. John's church, Brooklyn, and general furnishing undertaker, keeps on hand at his Wareroom, 240 Washington street, opposite the church, and at his branch office, 299 Fulton avenue, all the requisites for funerals, which he furnishes at the shortest notice. Interments procured at Greenwood Cemetery, and all other Grounds or vaults. Lead and Ice Coffins, when required. ☞ Attendance at all hours, Day or Night. ap29-1y

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, &c., manufactured by SHARP & STEEL, No. 216 Sixth avenue, N. Y. Designs and estimates sent to all parts of the country. au19-1y

G. T. GREEN'S SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1 Astor House, New York.
Orders punctually filled. Programme, by which every gentleman can measure himself.
G. T. GREEN respectfully announces that Shirts, guarantied to fit, will be forwarded to any part of the Union, the British Provinces, or elsewhere, on receiving from the parties sending the orders, their personal measurement, in inches, according to the formula given below.
☞ Remember, the size must be carefully and accurately taken, as all necessary allowances are made by the cutters of the establishment.
1st. Size around the neck.
2d. " " wrist.
3d. " " chest, immediately under the arm pits.
4th. Size across the shoulder.
5th. Length of arm, from the point of the shoulder to the wrist joint.
6th. Hight of the person, from the shoulder *to the knee pan.*
7th. The desired height of the collar, and any other directions as regards, style, fashion, etc.
This plan is quite unique, and will be of great value to gentlemen at a distance who find it impossible to obtain at home shirts that satisfy them in style and fit.
G. T. Green's Shirts being made on principles of proportion which can no more err than the result of a correct mathematical process, never fail to equal the anticipations of his customers. He will be found in his store at all hours to the day, for he gives his constant personal superintendence of the details of his business. ap8-1y

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY OF DAGUERREOTYPES, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon, between Leonard and Franklin streets, New York.
Having united his two Galleries, and combined all his resources to form one establishment which shall be second to none in existence, the proprietor is prepared to execute every description of work in the highest style of the Daguerrean Art. Particular attention is given to Copying Daguerreotypes, Portraits, Statuary, &c., either at the Gallery, or at the residence of the individual.
The attention of the public is especially invited to the new style of Daguerreotypes on Paper, combining the *accuracy* of the Daguerreotype with the *coloring and artistic finish* of the finest painting, at prices so moderate as to place them within the means of all.
Strangers visiting New York are cordially invited to visit this establishment, where will be found the largest collection of life-like portraits of American and European celebrities to be seen in this country.
Open to the public at all times. sep9-1y

CLERICAL TAILOR.—NELSON JARVIS, Merchant Tailor, New York, has removed his business from 130 Broadway to 120 Bleecker, corner of Wooster sereet,
Which has now become the centre of New York, and is convenient to the most fashionable streets and places at the west end of the town. He respectfully invites the attention of the Rev. the Clergy and Laity of this city, and "throughout the United States," to the following particulars relative to his business, assuring them that every effort will be made on his part, to render his Establishment worthy of that confidence and support which it has so long possessed. And in order to make his business better understood, he has divided it into two distinct parts (namely), "Clerical" and "Citizens'" Department.
The Clerical Department embraces the following articles, 'to wit' —CLERICAL FROCK COATS, WAIST COATS or VESTS, GOWNS, SURPLICES, CASSOCKS, SPENCERS 'for Midsummer,' SCARFS, and BANDS.
The Citizens' Department embraces every article requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe.
He would here call attention to a new and beautiful silk which he has introduced for "clerical gowns." It is exceedingly rich, does not rattle when worn, and will last many year longer than the article heretofore worn in that robe.
Mr. Jarvis desires also to remark for the benefit of persons abroad "both of the Clergy and Laity," who may withhold their orders on account of the impracticability of sending correct measures, that the exact height, without boots, and the size of breast and waist (taken under the coat, and over the vest), together with a full description of the form, namely, whether the figure is erect or stooping, whether much, or partially, is a sufficient measure and direction to cut all robes, or fashionable citizens' garments of every descrption. mar5-tf

BISHOP'S ROBES.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to the Bishops of the Church "in the United States," that he is prepared to execute with promptness, all orders for Episcopal robes, "according to the regulations of the English Church."
He also invites attention to the beautiful "velvet satin," and French "shear lawns" (of his own importations), which, "together with perfect fitting vestments," has given a celebrity to his establishment equal to his exertions, and begs to return many thanks to those Rt. Rev. gentlemen who have already favored him with their orders.
NELSON JARVIS, Clerical Tailor,
mar 5-1y No. 120 Bleecker street corner Wooster street

SCHOOLS.

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF will re-open his Church School for Girls on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at his residence, No. 101 West 36th street, near Broadway. The best assistance will be secured in every department. The situation is very easy of access from every part of the city by cars and stages, and additional means of conveyance will be secured if desired.

Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at Lockwood's, Crowan's, Stanford & Swords', and Miller's, Broadway: or by application, personally or by letter, to the Rector at his residence. au26–8t

THE POLYTECHNIC AND GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE, or the SIX SELECT CHURCH SCHOOLS, No. 48 Seventh avenue, cor. 14th street, will re-open Monday, Sept. 4.

Eighty-eight pupils entered last session. We require one hundred and fifty to fill our six rooms. Every parent who visited us last session became a patron; so perfect are our plans and arrangements.

Churchmen of New York and vicinity are invited to call. sep2–3m

WM. B. STOUGHTON and the Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 859 Broadway (west side—second door above 17th street). The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my school will be opened on Monday, Sept. 11th. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's rectory, No. 156 Second avenue, or from circulars at the principal bookstores. [au19–8t] GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be re-opened on Thursday, the 14th of September.
24 East 22d street. au19–8t

MRS. MEARS respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, Nos 32 and 30 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 4th. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son's, 411 Broadway. Mrs. M. will be at home after September 1st to receive pupils for the ensuing year. Carriages are provided in stormy weather to accommodate pupils residing at a distance. aug19–8t$

WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING taught by A. H. WHEELER, 251 Broadway, upper corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. Open from 9 to 11½ A.M.; from 2½ to 5 P.M.; and from 6 to 9, evenings. au19–6m

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL, Catonsville, Baltimore county, Maryland.—The Eleventh annual session will commence on Monday October 2d, 1854. The number of pupils being limited, early application is requested. The course of study is complete in every department. Terms $250 per annum. For prospectus and other information, address postpaid, Rev. L. VAN BOKKELEN, Rector.
au12–3m

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 134 West Thirty-fourth street,—the Misses Rohr, Principals,—will be reopened on Thursday the 14th of September, 1854.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Tuition in English, French and Latin, with Board, payable in advance	$350 00
Pupils under twelve	300 00
DAY PUPILS—SENIOR DEPARTMENT—PER QUARTER.	
First Division	$25 00
Second Division	20 00
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.	
First Division	$15 00
Second Division	12 00
Third Division	10 00

French, Latin, Vocal Music, in classes. Fuel, Light and Stationery are included in these terms.

The Principals will be assisted by the best Teachers of Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles Lettres, Mathematics, Elocution, Chemistry, Philosophy, Astronomy and History.

The terms for instruction in the Spanish, Italian and German languages will be in accordance with the Professor's prices.

Instruction on the Piano Forte,	from $10 to 30	per quarter.
Use of Instrument	$5 00	"
Painting in Oil	20 00	"
Water Colours	10 00	"
Drawing	5 50	"

Each pupil is expected to be furnished with the usual articles for personal use.—Washing, $7 per quarter.

The Academic Year will extend from the 15th of September to June 22d, and is divided into four terms. Pupils will be received at any intermediate period, being charged only from the time of entrance but they will be expected to remain until the close of the year.

In cases of protracted illness a deduction for absence will be made. Bills payable quarterly in advance.

References: The Rev. Dr. Berrian, 50 Varick street; the Rev. Dr. Hobart, 10 Hubert street. jy29–6m

MRS. F. D. MARSHALL, 401 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, L. I., *receives at her residence a few young ladies*, from the age of 7 to 13, for daily instruction in French, Music, and the usual branches of English Education.

Terms for English Studies, Writing and Arithmetic, vary from $5 to $10 per quarter, according to the age of the pupil.

French	$5 per quarter.
Music	$10 "

Mrs. MARSHALL is permitted to refer to families of the highest respectability.

401 Atlantic street, April, 1854. my20–6m

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Rev. I. LEANDER TOWNSEND, M. A., will open a Boarding School for Boys, at New Castle, Westchester county, N. Y., on Monday, the first day of May next. The place is of easy access from New York city, being a distance of two hours by the Harlem Railroad.

For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., application may be made to the Principal, at New Castle; Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway; S. Raynor, 76 Bowery; or at *The Churchman* office, 111 Broadway. ap29–1y

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, No. 48 East Twenty-fourth street, for a *limited* and *select* number of young gentlemen, will re-open on the 7th of September. The School is under the Patronage of the *Provisional Bishop* of the Diocese, and *distinguished Clergymen* of the Church. Application for admission to be made to the Rector, the Rev. T. TOWELL. ap1–1y

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE, Armonck, Westchester county, New York, the Rev. I. DYCKMAN VERMILYE, Rector (aided by competent assistants).

This Institution was opened for the reception of pupils, May, 1851, in a building erected for the purpose, on premises adjoining the Protestant Episcopal church.

The undertaking was commenced in the confident expectation that it would commend itself to the approbation, and secure the patronage of parents seeking a good, economical, and domestic school for their daughters.

Its peculiar advantages are—

1st, ITS DOMESTIC CHARACTER. All the pupils being required to aid, to some extent, in the domestic work of the family—such as is performed by a large proportion of the mothers of our country. The object of this is not so much to impart a knowledge of all domestic work, as to afford a useful, interesting, cheerful, and invigorating occupation, for a portion of the time not devoted to study and recitation.

2d, ITS LOCATION. Three hours' ride from New York, easy of access by Harlem Railroad to Kensico, from thence by Stage to Armonck.

THE COURSE OF STUDY comprises all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the French Language, Music, Drawing, and Painting, if desired.

The advantages of a system by which girls shall be trained to discharge, in a proper manner, those duties of after life, which adorn even the accomplished woman, must be too obvious to every thinking person to need enumeration.

Parents are assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the manners, habits, and religious principles of their daughters, and every care bestowed upon their health and comfort, which paternal solicitude can desire.

The pupils are under the constant supervision of the Rector, forming, at all times, a part of his family.

TERMS: The Terms of the School are placed at the lowest possible sum, and are, for the English Course, $75 per Session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. French (additional) $5 per quarter; Music, with the use of Piano, $10; Painting in Oil Colors, $10; Drawing, and Painting in Water Colors, $3.

The pupils furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and napkins, silver fork and spoon.

Sessions commence on the first days of May and November.

Applications for admission to be made to the Rector.

During my recent visitation of Westchester county, I was at the "Chester Female Institute", and had the opportunity of seeing it, and making inquiries concerning it. The principles upon which this Institution is founded, I believe to be sound and practical, and such as are calculated to impart to young persons thorough instruction in the useful branches of education, under the best religious influences; and the system, I am satisfied, is faithfully and zealously carried out by the Principal and his wife, who are both well fitted for their responsible trust.

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT,
Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

New York, June, 1853. ap16–1y

MRS. E. SPAFARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 140 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, will re-open on Friday, September 15th.

REFERENCES: The Rt. Rev. JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., New York; the Rt. Rev. W. H. DELANCEY, D.D., D.C.L., Western New York; the Rt. Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D.D., LL.D., Pennsylvania; the Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, New York city; the Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, New York city; the Rev. THOMAS T. GUION, Brooklyn, L. I.; the Rev. F. T. TIFFANY, Kinderhook, N. Y.; the Rev. JOSEPH RANSOM, Oyster Bay, L. I.; the Rev. LEVI W. NORTON, Jamestown, N. Y.; the Hon. SAMUEL NELSON, U. S. C.; Prof. G. R. Perkins, LL.D., Utica, N. Y.
Sep2–4t

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, Georgetown, D. C; the Rev. WM. J. CLARK and Mrs. A. H. CLARK, Principals. —The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on Friday, September 1st.

The course of studies actually pursued in this Institution embraces a higher and more thorough range than that pursued in any other Female Seminary in the Union.

The location of the Seminary is remarkable for its salubrity. The buildings are large, the rooms capacious, and the grounds for recreation are very ample.

Terms for boarding pupils, $200 per session of ten months, payable on the 1st of September and 1st of February. This charge includes boarding, tuition in English and Mathematics; room rent, fuel, lights, and washing; Music, French, and Spanish. Drawing and Painting extra. sept2–9t

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Danbury, Conn.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE will re-open her School for Girls, the 1st of May next. The pupils will be subject to parental discipline, receive motherly care and attention, and be faithfully taught. The location is elevated, its grounds afford ample facilities for exercise and recreation, and the house is airy and commodious. Communication by railroad twice a day.

☞ For references and terms, apply to C. H. Roach, 21 Park Place, and 826 Greenwich street, or to W. T. Pinckney, 67 Chatham street, New York. Apri 29, 1854–1y

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 209 Henry street, near Atlantic street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Madame Crucy will be ready for the reception of pupils on Monday the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution as perfect in every respect as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses Crucy, who has recived a diploma in Paris, and who is besides well acquainted with the Spanish language.

The establishment is located in a healthy, and agreeable situation, and every necessary arrangement has been made to ensure the comfort of the pupils. au12–3m$

DRAWING ACADEMY, 483 Broadway, New York.
S. WOOD Jr., Principal.

Drawing from NATURE, by Mr. Wood's new and rapid and beautiful system—which is most highly esteemed by artists, amateurs, and others—is thoroughly taught in a short and delightful course of study. Individual instruction being given, new pupils can be received at any time. Special attention given to those who would prepare for teaching. Gallery of choice Paintings free to visitors. ☞ Mr. Wood's Drawing-Boards are superior to all others for Pastel, two-crayon, and monochromatic pictures. All orders promptly filled. f25–1y

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Prattsville, Greene county, New York. The Rt. Rev. J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., Visitor; the Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, Rector; the Rev. C. B. ELLSWORTH, A.M., Associate Principal; Mons. ANTONIO PORTO, Professor of Modern Languages and Drawing; Miss D. M. BOOTH, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music

The Rector receives the Pupils into his own family, where they are subjected to parental discipline, enjoy the advantages of a home, and are faithfully taught. The number is limited to twenty-five.

The village of Prattsville is thirty-six miles from Catskill, through which it has daily communication with New York, by means of stages and steamboats, or railroad. For beauty of location—amid the wild scenery of the mountains—and purity of air, it is unsurpassed.

The year is divided into two sessions—the Summer commencing the first Wednesday of May; and the Winter, the first Wednesday of November. Vacations, the months of April and October.

The Principal will receive those boys who reside in New York or vicinity, at the Astor House, preceding the commencement of each session; and, at its close, accompany them from Prattsville to the City; free of charge.

TERMS.—$250 per annum, payable semi-annually, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE; Modern Languages, each $15 per session; Music, Organ or Piano, $20; Drawing and Sketching from Nature, for which rare advantages are offered, $10 per quarter.

Each pupil furnishes his own towels, napkins, sheets, and pillow-cases; also a silver fork and spoon. Every article should be *distinctly marked* with the owner's name.

The Principal has the honor to refer to the Rt. Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., Provisional Bishop of New York; the Hon. Zadoc Pratt, 95 Fifth avenue, New York City; Wm. K. Strong, Esq., 50 and 52 Pine street, New York City; Moses Wanzer, Esq, 146 Broadway, New York City; J. N. Balestier, Esq., 11 Nassau street, New York City; the Hon. Malbone Watson, Catskill, N. Y.; Elisha Horton, Esq., White Plains, N. Y.; S. E. Lyon, Esq., White Plains, N. Y.; Aaron Erickson, Esq., President of Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; G. H. Mumford, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. sep23–tf

THE FALL TERM of Mrs. Wiltse's Seminary for Young Ladies, at Sing Sing, opens on the 1st of November. Terms $200 per annum. Circulars can be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, 178 Fulton street; at the office of *The Churchman*; or by application to Mrs. Wiltse, Sing Sing. sep16–6t

MRS. BODSTEIN, late JULIA L. NORTHALL, continues to give instruction in singing at her residence, 200 Bleecker street, commencing again on Monday, September 18th. Special care and attention is paid to those desirous of instruction in sacred, oratorio and classical music. Apply at No. 200 Bleecker street, or at the music stores of Messrs. Hall & Son, or Scarfenberg & Son's. se16–4t$

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 7 West 15th street, near 5th avenue. Principal Department—Number of Pupils limited to 22. Primary Department—number of Pupils limited to 20. sep16–3t$

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Pupils are fitted for any standing in college, or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Terms: Board and Tuition (including French), $250 per annum. Lessons in German, Music, and Drawing, constitute extra charges. All the pupils attend to French, in which department a companionable native teacher devotes all his time to their interest, and the French is made a spoken language. The German language is also pursued upon a similar plan, under the tuition of a native German, who resides in the family.

The winter session will commence on the 9th of October. Circulars furnished on application. sep9–5t$

COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES, MARYLAND.—The Thirteenth annual session will commence on Monday, Oct 2d, when the duties of the COLLEGE and the GRAMMAR SCHOOL will be resumed. Charge for the whole session of ten months in either department, $300; payable semi-annually in advance. For copies of the register, or for fuller information, address the rector, the Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, College of St. James P. O. au12–8t

MISS ADRAIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be re-opened on Sept. 13th. sep2–8t$

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

January 1st, 1854, **CAPITAL** (drawing Interest) **$1,774,005.**

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January 1854.

Offices { 151 Market street, Newark.
11 Wall street, New York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1853			$1,559,092 12
Premiums received during the year		$481,042 85	
Interest received during the year		93,234 55	
Total receipts for 1853		$574,277 40	
For losses unpaid Jan. 1st, 1853,	$33,200		
For losses of the year * 1853,	113,100		
For purch'se of policies surrender'd	41,124 35		
For salar's, taxes, postage, exch'ge,	20,204 59		
For commissions to agents	28,161 72		
For physicians' fees	2,464 35		
		238,255 00	336,022 40
Balance			$1,895,114 52
For dividends			121,109 06
Nett balance, Jan. 1, 1854			$1,774,005 46

* Losses unpaid, awaiting proofs of death, $22,500.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$56,039 19	
Newark City six per cent. Bonds	1,500 0	
Brooklyn " " " "	50,000 00	
Albany " " " "	25,000 0	
Troy " " " "	25,000 00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount	816,568 66	
Real Estate in Newark	17,052 57	
Premium notes drawing 6 per cent. interest	765,484 03	
Loans on scrip	7,599 11	
Premiums, notes, and cash in course of transmission	9,761 90	
		1,774,005 46

Nett accumulation Jan. 1, 1854,		$1,774,005 46	
Total amount of dividends and interest paid to date	$437,725 67		
Total amount of losses by death paid to date	995,933 45		
		1,433,659 12	
			$3,207,664 58

Upon the policies now in force, issued prior to Jan. 1st, 1853 (except term policies issued since May 1st, 1848), the Directors have declared a dividend of 35 per cent. without interest, on the premiums paid at the table rates, (being the surplus premium paid in 1852) payable in conformity with the present rules of the company.†

The Directors having in reserve the sum of $200,000 of declared profits, as required by the By-Laws, have, from the surplus, ordered the payment of the *sixth dividend*, being that declared Jan. 1st, 1852, the same to be paid to the members at the time their annual premium comes due, during the year 1854. Those holding scrip of 1852, to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and those whose dividends have been placed to their credit, to receive the same by a credit on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Robert L. Patterson,
Thomas B. Segur,
John R. Weeks,
Randall H. Greene,
Charles S. Macknet,
Isaac H. Frothingham,
Andrew S. Snelling,
Joel W. Condit,
Lewis C. Grover,
Henry McFarlan,
Edward A. Strong,
Nehemiah Perry.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President. B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel. J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Medical Adviser, New York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent, New York.

N. B. CALIFORNIA RISKS are taken at the lowest rates. Parties are permitted to visit Europe, without extra charge.

---

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the company by note for part of the premiums. m1–1y

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—London and America. No. 65 Wall street. Capital $3,000,000. This Company offers the following

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS:

Low rates on insurances without profits.
Loans granted on policies.
Half of premiums may remain on Loan.

On the Mutual Principle, the profits are divided every six years. Bonuses paid in cash, if required. Last Bonus declared was 34 per cent.
ap1–1y GEO. M. KNEVITT, Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE.—ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool and London, England. Office, 76 Wall st., corner of Pearl street. Authorized Capital, **£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000;** paid up Capital and Surplus **$2,000,000.** A Special Fund of **$150,000** invested in United States Stock, and held by the New York Trustees to meet losses. Losses adjusted in New York, and promptly paid.

NEW YORK TRUSTEES:
John J. Palmer, James M'Call, Adam Norrie.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
William C. Pickersgill, Alexander T. Stewart,
Adam Norrie, Robert L. Maitland, Henry L. Routh,
Henry Eyre, Benjamin B. Sherman, John Auchincloss.

EDMUND HURRY, Surveyor. [ap1–1y] A. B. McDONALD, Agent.

LAFARGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York. Office, Corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, opposite the Post Office. Cash Capital, **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other personal property, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire. Risks taken on favourable terms.

DIRECTORS:

James Van Norden,
William K. Lothrop,
James E. Brown,
John Newhouse,
Isaac Fryer,
Frederick Hadley,
John G. Wellstood,
Chas. C. Cunningham,
William Laimbeer, Jr.,
Richard Schell,
William K. Thorn,
Alex. McKensie,
Levi Onderdonk,
Joseph H. Jennings,
Robert Smith,
John L. Tonnele,
Francis Blanchet,
James W. Randell,
Daniel B. Pierson,
Robert Orr,
Nathan Clark,
Peter Poillion, Jr.,
Robert H. Goff,
Abm. M. Binninger,
George H. Bell,
Daniel T. Rogers,
Elisha Brooks,
Edward C. West,
Robert Paton,
Orsamus Bushnell,
James Black,
George W. Kerr,
Philip G. Weaver,
Robert McClellan,
William Voorhis,
Adelmour W. King,
Jas. Wotherspoon,
Chas. H. Smith,
D. Colden Ruggles,
R. C. Rathbone,
J. W. Rumsey,
John M. Mason,
Moses M. Bradley,

MARCELLUS EELS, Sec'y. JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
GEORGE B. DEANE, Surveyor. my20–1y

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL $200,000. Office, 151 Nassau street, (Brick church chapel,) N. Y.

This company insures against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and Vessels in Port and their Cargoes. Orders by post, or in person, will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN W. BENSON, President.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. Kingsland,
Wm. H. Be Groot,
James Morrison,
Edw'd I. Jaques,
Abr'm B. Miller,
Edw'd V. Price,
Wright Gillies,
Stephen W. Smith,
T. A. Howe,
M. M. Van Beuren,
George J. Byrd,
William West,
Alph. Underhill,
Benj. W. Benson.
Wm. D. Andrews,
Eben'r Collamore,
James Litton,
Thomas McElrath,
James Coggeshall,
Wm. H. Simonton,
James N. Crow,
Albert Journeay jr.,
Addington Reed,
J. Edgar,
Seely Brown,
Thomas Keech,
R. A. Tooker,
John H. Hallett,
J. O. Fowler,
Daniel Hodgman,
Alex. C. Poillon,
Wm. T. Dugan,
Geo. W. Farnham,
T. B. Coddington,
J. G. Merritt,
Chas. S. Francis,
William Miles,
J. S. Lounsbery,
Wm. Westerfield,
Thos. E. Cooper,

[f4–1y] WILLIAM P. LYON, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall street, New York, (Manhattan Bank Building.) Capital **$150,000.** Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in port, and their Cargoes, &c.

DIRECTORS:

Andrew B. Hodges,
John J. Hicks,
Minor H. Keith,
John DeBevoise,
Grahams Polley,
Thomas C. Moore,
Thomas M. Clark,
Joseph Boughton,
James S Bearns,
Ralph Pomroy,
Edwards W. Fiske,
Phillip S. Crook,
Francis B. Spinola,
Jacob D. Fowler.
Barnet B. Boerum,
George Barnes,
Henry A. Kent,
John L. Everett,
Timothy B. Crawford,
E. R. Livermore,
Jacob B. Boerum,
James Affleck,
James Moore,
John J. Crane,
Geo. W. Prince,
M. Kalbfleisch,
W. E. Caldwell,
J. Schenck Suydam
William A. Cobb,
J. V. Schoonmaker
Edward Neville,
John Moore,
Jared Sparks,
James L. Morgan,
Elisha B. Morrell,
A. J. Allaire,
Samuel C. Barnes,
Jeremiah Johnson,
Richard Raynor,
Rollin Sandford

A. B. HODGES, President.
HENRY A. KENT, Vice President.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary. ap15–1y

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1854.

Assets on hand April 20th, per last report		$2,596,309 88
RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.		
Received for Premiums	$137,813 35	
" " Interest Annuities and Bills payable	50,977 68	188,791 03
		$2,785,100 91
DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.		
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, state and city taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of Premiums and annuities	11,384 13	
Paid bills payable and bond and mortgage	56,750 00	165,754 57
		$2,619,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and Trust Company	$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies	4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,487,114 72
Deferred Premium Account	25,592 25
Deposited to meet taxes and Fire Insurance accounts	4,542 16
Interest	32,140 37
Due from agents	49,559 73
	$2,619,346 34

Losses unpaid, $27,500.

Amount at risk, 1st May, 1854	$20,469,877 34
" " 1st August, 1854	21,109,427 34
Increase for quarter in amount at risk	$639,550 00
Number of policies running 1st May, 1854	7,638
" " " 1st Aug., "	7,834
Increase for quarter in policies	196

F. S. WINSTON, President.
C. GILL, Actuary. [sep2–4t] I. ABBATT, Sectary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Chartered in 1824. Offices: 43 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 6 Merchant's Exchange, Wall street, N. Y.

This Company have their Capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure Dwelling-houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, upon as favourable terms as any similar Institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,
Theodore Martine,
Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,
John R. Briggs,
Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,
Jerome B. Fitzgerald,
Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,
Nathan'l P. Freeman,
Charles T. Cromwell,
Philip H. Williams,
Solomon Kipp,
John T. Bruce,
Henry Quackenboss,
Andre Froment,
Samuel F. Whiting,
George Gilfillan,
John C. Smith,
Joseph M. Greenwood.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F LEGGETT, Secretary. ap22–6m

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, of the CITY OF NEW YORK. Office (Ocean Bank Building), corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets. CASH CAPITAL, **Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!** Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

Crowell Adams, 244 Fulton-st.
Levi Apgar, 73 Dey-st.
Joseph S. Barker, 212 Front-st.
Ebenezer Beadleston, 59 Dey-st.
Samuel S. Bowman, 17 John-st.
Joseph M. Brown, 72 Cortlandt-st.
Gordon W. Burnham, 175 B'dway.
Walter W Conckling, 155 West-st.
Henry A. Kerr, 746 Broadway.
Ely Hoppock, 119 Pearl-st
Moses A. Hoppock, 230 Fulton-st.
William Hustace, 189 Pearl-st.
Israel Minor, 214 Fulton-st.
Valentine Kirby, 23 and 25 Dey-st.
D. Randolph Martin, Ocean Bank.
Cor. V. B. Ostrander, 26 Laight-st.
Jeremiah Robins, 536 Washington.
Benjamin S. Taylor, 80 Vesey-st.
Barrett H. VanAuken, 186 Wash'n.
Ward A. Work, 31 Water-st.
Nathaniel Weed, 63 Amity-street.

GEORGE W SAVAGE, Secretary.
Ap29–1y C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.

HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY; Capital $150,000; Office, No 6 Broad street, New York; will insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their Cargoes in port, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS:

John Brouwer,
M. X. Harmony,
Thomas E. Davis,
John Garcia,
T. James Glover,
C. F. Lindsley,
E. H. Howell,
Henry Morgan,
Richard Lathers,
William Callender,
Frederic De Peyster,
Peter Morris.
Arthur Leary,
Dewitt Bloodgood,
G. W. Coster,
James Donaldson,
S. P. Bell,

WM. CALLENDER, President.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Counsel. [m18–1y] R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital **$200,000.** Office, 286 Pearl street, Market Bank Building.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BIRDSALL, President.

Philetus H. Holt,
Jackson S. Schultz,
Frederick Fawcett,
Stephen W. Gaines,
Elisha L. Walton,
Oliver H. Shepard,
John K. Woolsey,
Edgar T. Ryder,
Isaac Walton,
Henry G. Reeve,
William P. Miller,
Stephen Valentine,
Joseph E. Bulkley,
Joseph P. Wickham,
Samuel W. Moore,
Roland G. Mitchell,
Robert M. Field,
William Miles,
Henry Rowland,
Silas Davis,
William E. Bird,
Jacob T. Merritt,
Wm. Dennistoun,
Edward Cromwell,
Alfred L. Rowe,
Theodore Banks,
Nelson Sherwood,
David Sands,
Wm. Birdsall,
Wm. Cromwell.

This company insures against loss or damage by fire Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, and other Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Personal Property, on the most favorable terms. [f25–1y] ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
106 Broadway.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to life, at the most reasonable rates and on the mutual plan; have been in operation nine years, and now have an accumulated fund of **$814,044 95,** principally invested in New York and United States stocks and Bonds and Mortgages.

A copy of the last Annual report and Prospectus can be had at the office, 106 Broadway. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary

C. R. BOGERT, M.D., at 5 St. Marks Place, Medical Examiner; at the office every day from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. ja1–tf

THE BROTHERHOOD of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has also a "Contingent Fund," consisting of the voluntary contributions of members or others, and which is applicable exclusively to purposes of benevolence.

Every clergyman of the Church in good standing, resident in Brooklyn, not over 55 years of age, and not physically disqualified, is entitled to membership upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church is eligible for membership if a resident of Brooklyn and between the ages of 18 and 55 years.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1853–4.

1st *Vice President:* B. J. HATHAWAY.
2d " " CHARLES H. BIRNEY.
Corresponding Secretary: THOMAS K. LEES.
Recording " SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, 168 Sackett street.
Treasurer: W. W. RUSSELL.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, as well as forms of application, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. mar5–tf

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has a "Contingent Fund," to consist of any voluntary contributions from members or others, and to be appropriated to the relief of the sick stranger and destitute of our own household of faith, and to other benevolent purposes.

Any clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing, residing in the city of New York, and not over 55 years of age, desiring to become a member of this Society, shall if not *physically* disqualified, be entitled thereto upon a written application and upon payment of the prescribed Fee and Dues.

Every layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is eligible for membership in the Society upon application, if a resident of New York, and not under 18, nor over 55, years of age.

Counselor: The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio.*

OFFICERS FOR 1854.

President: THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, 121 William street.
1st *Vice President:* EDWIN B. STIMSON, M. D., 33 West 23d-street.
2d " " RICHARD KIPLING, 32 Maiden Lane.
Corresponding Secretary: WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, 161 William street.
Recording Secretary: THEO. R. McILWAINE, 194 Broadway.
Financial Secretary: A. W. HOFFMAN, 102 Chambers street.
Treasurer: CHARLES P. BURDETT, 47 Fulton street.

Pamphlets containing the Constitution, By-Laws, &c., of the Society, may be obtained of any of its Officers or members. Parties out of the city wishing pamplets, &c., are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary.

FURNITURE.

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—E. W. HUTCHINGS, 475 Broadway, having completed his alterations and extensive additions to his Warerooms, is now prepared to show the largest and most elegant assortment offered for sale in this city, all of which has been manufactured under his own inspection, and warranted in every respect. Those about to purchase, this season, will find it to their interest to call before buying elsewhere. f25–1y

COMMUNION FURNITURE.—Flagons, Tankards, Chalices and Plates, also Baptismal Fonts and Collection Plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Burling Slip, N. Y., by [Jan 1–1y] LUCIUS HART.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE and General Upholstery Establishment, at 536 Broadway and at 84 Sixth Avenue. All the varieties of Cabinet Furniture made to order, of the very best materials. Church, Hotel, and Steamboat orders completed at short notice. At **536 Broadway** a rich assortment of Rosewood, and at **84 Sixth Avenue** will be found good substantial Mahogany, Walnut, and Cottage Furniture.

HENRY STONEY,
opposite the Prescott House.
f18–1y

IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAHS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BEDSTEADS, &c., No. 9 Canal street, N. Y. JOHN M. COMSTOCK, (Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry) Manufacturer of every variety of Iron Work for Buildings, Cemeteries, Churches, &c. Also all kinds of Iron Bedsteads and Furniture, warranted free from vermin, and suitable for institutions and residences. Spring, hair, and husk mattresses always on hand. my6–6m

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & Co's PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without the Æolian. No article of American manufacture has received such universal commendation from the press throughout the civilized world as these celebrated Pianos. GILBERT'S BOUDOIR PIANOS. HORACE WATERS' PIANOS, for power, purity and richness of tone, and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of any other make. HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS, of the old firm of Hallett & Co JACOB CHICKERING'S PIANOS. All of the above celebrated Pianos can be found only at the great Music Establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Melodeons.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS. The wonderful perfection to which Messrs. Smith have brought their well known Melodeons, places them far in advance of those of all other makers, in every desirable quality of tone and finish. Being tuned in the equal temperament, the same as the Organ and Piano, they are a delightful instrument to perform upon, and are the only ones so tuned. Prices from $60 to $150. Melodeons of all other styles and prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $175. Every instrument warranted.

Music.

The largest and best selected catalogue of sheet music and musical productions, both European and American, in the United States.

Music sent by mail post paid.

aug26–3m HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

MICHROCORDION PIANO FORTES.—J. & N. THURSTON, Successors to Joshua Thurston, having devoted the past four or five months to the improvement of Piccolo Piano Fortes, are now prepared to offer an instrument called a MICHROCORDION PIANO, superior to all other uprights, in point of tone, strength and cheapness. We shall continue to manufacture the Square Piano as before. WAREROOMS at the MANUFACTORY, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and 15 Bible House, (Astor Place) near Third avenue. Second-hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange. Pianos to let, tuned, and repaired. Dealers in Music. my27–1y

NEW MUSIC—Just published by COOK & BROTHER, 843 Broadway.—"La Vertu," Waltz, by Julius Metz. "Bridal Gift Polka," with splendid vignette. "Farewell, all thy sorrows now are o'er," Song or Quartette. Three beautiful compositions, adapted to players of moderate abilities.

C. & B. having taken large warerooms up-town, at a rent of $2000 less than down-town prices, are enabled to sell at prices much below those of down-town houses. They are sole agents for HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMING'S superb Piano Fortes. The public are requested to call and see them. They speak their own praise.

Splendid Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Strings, &c., &c, sold at the lowest prices. au5–6m

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. **421** BROOME STREET, (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
je24–1y LIGHT, NEWTON & BRADBURYS.

PIANO FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON respectfully informs his former customers and the public generally that he continues his manufactory and warerooms at **37 Mercer street,** between Grand and Broome, where may be found a splendid assortment of Pianofortes, from 6¾ to 7¼ octaves, with the latest improvements. ap1–1y

PIANOFORTES OF SUPERIOR FINISH AND TONE.—The undersigned would respectfully inform those in want of pianos that they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand at their wareroom, 361 Broadway, an assortment of every superior instruments in large size, plain, and carved cases, 6, 6½, and 7 octaves, made in the very best manner and fully warranted. We would also state to those wishing a very superior instrument, that our pianofortes are fully equal, and are not surpassed by any in the market for beauty and fullness of tone, excellence and durability of workmanship, and long standing in tune. BENNETT & CO., 361 Broadway.
my20–1y Factory, 311, 313, 315 Rivington street.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES, are just what every purchaser wants (viz.: a remarkably good instrument at a low price). See the official award of the Crystal Palace prizes to A. W. LADD & CO. A large assortment of the above celebrated Pianos, of 6, 6 1-3, 6½, and 7octaves, in plain and carved cases, always in store. We wish to cal lattention to our "GRAND DIAGONAL" Piano, with new GRAND Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents,
my13–1y 441 Broadway.

P. LYNCH, manufacturer of PIANO FORTES, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Warerooms, 559 Broadway. Pianos let on hire. m25–1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
R. GLENN & CO.
Warerooms, No. 83 Spring street, two doors East of Broadway.
☞ Pianos on hire and exchanged. ja28–1y

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, corner of 14th-street and 3d-avenue. H. WORCESTER offers for sale a large assortment of choice Piano Fortes, from 6 to 7 octaves, in elegant Mahogany and Rosewood cases, all which are manufactured under his own supervision, and for sale on reasonable terms. ja28–1y

T. H. CHAMBERS,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,
ja28–1y$ Warerooms No. 385 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS & MUSIC.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New York, publishers of Music and Music Books, and dealers, wholesale and retail, in Music Merchandise, Piano Fortes, new and second-hand; Boudoir Pianos, for small rooms; MELODEONS in great variety and of the best quality; exclusive agents for the superior Piano Fortes—with and without the Æolian—made by Hallet, Davis & Co.; these Pianos, having the grand suspension bridge and improved curved scale, produce a finer tone than any others. A great variety of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, prices, from $30 to $200. All instruments warranted, and offered very low. We have just published—"Little Katy's Dying Bed," very popular, 25 cents; "Deal Gently with the Motherless," 25 cents; "O, Call Me Home Again," having a great sale, 25 cents; "Go it while you are young Schottisch," 25 cents; "Young America Polka," 25 cents, dedicated to Captain Ingraham, the deliverer of Koszta. A great variety of NEW MUSIC: teachers, the trade and seminaries will be supplied very low.

☞ Orders from the country sent free of postage.
feb18 1y BERRY & GORDON, 297 Broadway, New York.

J. F. BROWNE & CO., makers and importers of Grand, Semi-Grand, and Six Octave, Double-Action HARPS; Warerooms, 295 Broadway; have always on hand a large collection of these beautiful Instruments, with every article connected with the Harp, of the best quality, and at moderate prices. A list of prices and descriptions, can be received by mail, single postage.
J. F. BROWNE, London and New York.
[Established 1810.] Feb11–1y

CHURCH ORGANS.—HENRY ERBEN, 172 Centre street, offers the following organs for sale at reduced prices:

A second-hand English organ with two sets of keys, and one and a-half octaves of pedal keys, in an elegant mahogany case, 17 feet high, 12 feet 9 inches wide, and 5 feet 7 inches deep, with 13 stops.

Two organs, with 10 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Four organs, with 5 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 4 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 3 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Two elegant Gothic rosewood parlor organs. Two Grecian parlor organs.

Four second-hand organs, for sale or to hire.

For further particulars, enquire at the Manufactory. m4–1y

WM. H. DAVIS, CHURCH ORGAN MANUFACTURER, 67 Macdougal street, has constantly on hand organs of four, six, eight to twelve Stops, with Pedals, Bordon C C C, and has also an organ of two Setts of Keys with Pedals. All his instruments are warranted to be of superior tone and workmanship. References to clergymen of high standing. Estimates and Plans for large organs can be had on application at the manufactory, or by letter. m4–1y

CHURCH, PARLOR, AND CHURCH BARREL ORGANS. The subscriber continues to manufacture Church Organs of superior quality, and upon liberal terms. He was the first to introduce into this country those admirable and useful instruments, Church Barrel Organs, which, for country churches where organists cannot be procured, are invaluable. For six successive years at the great fair of the American Institute, in this city, he has been awarded the first premiums, viz.: Gold and Silver Medals, for the best organs exhibited. GEORGE JARDINE,

548 Pearl street, near the City Hospital, Broadway, established 16 years.

N. B.—Powerful and sweet-toned Church Organs, from $300 upwards. mar4–1y

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, School Houses, Plantations, Locomotives, Hose Carriages, Ships and Railroad Stations.

☞The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand—and at their agency in New York—the above assortment of Bells, cast and hung on an entirely new principle, viz: cast in metallic castings, which we have lately invented and adapted to Bell castings—and have applied for Letters Patent. We have purchased the entire right of Hildreth's improved Rotary Yoke. This attachment, by loosening one bolt, admits the bell to turn, causing the clapper to strike in a different place, lessening the risk of breaking. A moveable journal is also connected with the Yoke, so the Bell can be raised or lowered at pleasure. Also, cast steel Springs arranged so that the clapper cannot rest on the Bell. An extra hammer for tolling; also every improvement combined that is in use. We give our attention particularly to making Chimes or Peals of Bells, keyed on any letter in the musical scale desired; we can perfect them as to their respective keys, without resorting to the ordinary way of chipping or filing, and would refer to the one recently made at this Foundry, (THE FIRST COMPLETE CHIME EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY) and hung in St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. We are now executing orders for three chimes of 8 and 9 Bells each, for New Orleans, Lancaster, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. HITCHCOCK, one of the proprietors, having had 20 years' experience making Bells with the late Mr. Andrew Meneely, and for 10 years, had the whole charge of that Foundry, and having made all the model patterns for that establishment, we do not hesitate to warrant, from improvements made since that time, not only a superior shape and finish to our Bells, but one third more tone than can be produced from any other make, "weights being equal," as was awarded to us the highest premium at the State Fair, held at Saragota Springs in Sept. 1853; also, a GOLD MEDAL at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York in October 1853,—as well as at the Exhibition of All Nations, when we again received the medal for superior tone and finished Bells—when not having sufficient room alloted to us to exhibit a FULL chime we were debarred the opportunity of doing so. Every variety of hangings for Steamboat or Ship Bells, brass or bronze, finished with any inscription, engraved or cast on the Bell, desired—Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones.

All our Bells are warranted in every particular

☞ Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., shall have our immediate attention.

JONES & HITCHCOCK, Troy, N. Y.
G. H. SWORDS & Co., Agents, 40 Dey street, N. Y.

Information can also be obtained of, and orders executed by, Stanford & Swords, New York. mar26–1y

CLOCKS, Etc.

GOLD PENS & PENCILS.—JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, No. **167** Broadway, between Liberty and Courtlandt streets; also manufacturer of the celebrated "Bank Pens," for many years used by all the Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and others, who pronounce them, for their great durability and superior finish, second to none. All Pens of my manufacture, guarantied to give good satisfaction. Points warranted not to come off in five years—will be exchanged any time within six months without extra charge.

P. S.—Pens and Cases made to order for the trade, on the most advantageous terms. m11–1y

SHERRY & BYRAM'S CLOCKS.—Clocks for churches, courthouses, &c.; Time-pieces for Banks, offices, session and vestry rooms; railroad depots, &c.; Regulators for Astronomical purposes and Jewelers which for accuracy of time-keeping are believed (based upon an experience of many years) to be equal to any made in Europe or America. One of these Turret clocks has lately been put up on the City Hall, New York. Glass Dials for illuminating, and other kinds, made to order. Address SHERRY & BYRAM, manufacturers, Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

"At the establishment of Sherry & Byram are made some of the finest clocks in the world."—*Scientific American.* oct1–1y

DENTISTS.

I. JARVIS, DENTIST, No. **437** Grand street, New York.
ap29–6m

DR. THOMAS EASTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, favourably known in his profession, having been a successful operator in this city for the last twenty years, continues at his old stand, No. **341** Grand street, prepared to see his old friends, and as many new ones as require the services of an experienced dentist. Refers to the citizens of New York. ap29–6m

DR. A. STARR, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, No. 397 Grand street, New York, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, opposite the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. m25–6m

DR. C. BAKER, Dentist, Room No. 1, 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, charges moderate, according to the circumstances of persons. Teeth drawn for the poor gratis. m18–1y

A good Tenor Singer (at the same place) wants a situation in an Episcopal Church, or would join a party to make up a quartette choir, to be made available by the first of May.

SANFORD BABCOCK, Dentist. Office and residence, **489** Hudson street, New York, 2d door above St. Luke's church.

All diseases growing out of a diseased condition of the Dental organism, successfully treated; every operation will be performed in the most perfect manner, upon the natural Teeth. Gold used of the finest quality, for filling the Teeth. Dr. BABCOCK would respectfully call the attention of the public to his specimens of Blocks of Teeth, mode and manner of inserting full sets, etc. m11–1y

DRS. ROWELL & DAVIDSON confine their attention to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches. Their practice embraces every operation known to the profession, from the simple extraction or insertion of single teeth, to the restoration of complete upper and under sets, on the finest gold plates, by atmospheric pressure. They also insert pure gold palates, when necessary for the restoration of the voice.
f18–1y ROWELL & DAVIDSON, 11 Chambers street, N.Y.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, *at reduced prices*, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as RAILROAD SCALES for Trains or Single Cars, in use on nearly all the principal Railroads in the United States and Great Britain. WAREHOUSE SCALES (Dormant and Portable), HEAVY PORTABLE SCALES, on wheels, for *Foundries, Rolling Mills, Iron Houses, &c., &c.*

STORE SCALES, various modifications. HAY AND COAL SCALES, made entirely of Iron and Steel. COUNTER SCALES, &c. SMALL SCALES AND EVEN BALANCES for family use, very convenient and economical for the housekeeper. These Scales have been long known and severely tested, and are generally regarded as THE STANDARD from which there can be no appeal. Sold and warranted by
feb4–1y FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-street, N. Y.

CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING Warehouses, 374 Broadway, New York, and 101 and 103 Blackstone street, Boston, Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, in CHILSON'S WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL FURNACES, which, after having been subjected for the past five years to the most severe practical tests, are now most favorably known and extensively used throughout the United States and Canada; particularly approved for the quality of the air obtained, special provision being made for the supply of a large amount of PURE WARM AIR, entirely free from the effect of contact with red hot iron.

N. A. BOYNTON'S VENTILATING HEATER; an entirely new article, combining strength and durability, simplicity of construction, and economy in the use of fuel, with perfect efficiency in operation. Is entirely of cast iron, and so constructed as to prevent the escape of gasses and smoke. Four sizes adapted for brick work; five sizes of Portables.

BOYNTON'S VENTILATING WOOD FURNACE; a new and complete ventilating furnace, expressly designed for burning wood, adapted to all classes of public and private buildings, possessing peculiarities worthy the examination of those who require a first class wood furnace.

DR. CLARK'S BOSTON SCHOOL STOVES, four sizes. Particularly commended to the attention of School Committees, and others in want of an apparatus for thoroughly and properly Warming and Ventilating Schoolrooms and Halls.

CHILSON'S NEW AND IMPROVED SCHOOL STOVES, two sizes, for wood only.

EMERSON'S Patent VENTILATORS of all sizes, and Ventilating Apparatus in every variety.

A complete assortment of IRON, BRONZED, PLATED and ENAMELED REGISTERS, including three sizes of a new and improved Pedestal Register; together with all sizes of the METROPOLITAN COOKING RANGE, a new and superior Range, embracing all the modern improvements, equally fitted for the use of Anthracite, Bituminous Coal, Coke, or Wood.

Agents in New York for the sale of THE PEURHYN AND MIRROR MARBLE MANTELS.

References to parties having our apparatus in use in all parts of the country, with explicit directions for setting the furnaces, and all information necessary for properly warming and ventilating public and private buildings, may be gratuitously obtained by application at either of our Warehouses. je3–6m

HAYES' PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE, constructed upon an entirely *new principle*, combining *great heating power* with *economy* and durability, is unsurpassed by any in use.

We offer this Furnace to the public with the utmost confidence in its efficacy as a house-warmer. By means of a simple and ingenious arrangement, the gases arising from the coal are entirely consumed within the furnace, adding at least 25 per cent. to its heating power and rendering a saving of that amount of fuel.

Also, HAYES' PATENT TUBULAR ELEVATED OVEN, COOKING RANGE, AND HEATER, so arranged that *the same fire which performs the work of the culinary department* effectually warms the sitting-room or parlour above, affording a great saving of fuel, labour, &c. It has no superior in market. More than 2,000 have been sold during the last year. Every range warranted to give satisfaction. We have several other highly approved patterns, both of Furnaces and Ranges, together with a general assortment of Hot-Air Registers, Ventilators, &c.

CAMP'S VENTILATOR, for which the inventor received a *prize medal* at the late World's in New York, a superior article for ventilating churches, dwellings, ships, railroad cars, &c., is worthy of attention.

Possessing, as we do, superior facilities for manufacturing, together with long experience in the business, and "last, though not least," a determination not to be outdone, we feel confident of success.

In offering our goods to the public, we say to all, Examine them, and satisfy yourselves of their merits.

We manufacture, from the best Housatonic Valley Iron, superior patterns of cooking, parlour, and other stoves. All which we offer at wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms.

GEO. L. CANNON, Agent for the RIPPOWAM COMPANY, Foundry, Stamford, Conn. Office and Warerooms, No. 406 Broadway, near Canal-street, New York. mar18–1y

TENT WINE (*vino tento de rota*).—The subscriber having been appointed the sole Agent for the United States for the sale of Messrs. FENWICKS' (of London,) celebrated Tent Wine, now becoming to be generally used in all the Churches for the celebration of the Holy Communion, it being entirely free from those deleterious qualities so often found in other Wines, begs to offer it to the notice of the Clergy generally.

All orders sent will be promptly attended to, and put up in cases of two dozen each. GEO. SCRIVEN, Importer,
ap22–6m 93 Maiden Lane

STATEN ISLAND Fancy Dyeing Establishment.—Office No. 3 John street, two doors from Broadway, New York. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments dyed; Crape Shawls, Lace and other Curtains, &c., cleaned and re-finished.
f11–1y BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—Ladies who wish to buy Fancy Furs at the manufacturers, should go to A. MOORE, 204 Atlantic Street, near Court Street, where you can select from the largest and most varied assortment of capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs ever offered in Brooklyn, such as Stone Martin, Mountain Martin, Fitch, Mink, Chilchilla, Squirrel, French Sable, Ermine, etc., for Ladies and Misses wear; also Gentlemens' Gloves and collars, all of which are well worthy of inspection, and at twenty-five per cent. cheaper than in New York. Mr. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the favors hitherto received, and hopes that by strict attention to manufacturing furs to order, he will continue to merit their patronage. Call and see.

N. B.—The highest market price given for Mink, Opposum, and Shipping Furs. Sep 2—3m

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—The subscribers have the pleasure to announce that, in addition to the numerous testimonials from the AMERICAN INSTITUTE and other sources, they have just been awarded THREE PRIZE MEDALS by the Juries of the World's Fair, for their elegant and superior Piano Fortes.

Buyers are invited to examine their splendid assortment of 6¾ to 7¼ octaves in every style of cases, confident that in tone, touch, materials, and workmanship, they cannot be excelled. They would also invite attention to their stock of MELODEONS, of one of the best manufacturers, which they will sell on liberal terms.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
sep23–1y 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway, New York. "THE GREATEST ATTRACTION IN THE CITY."

The objects in this Museum, numbering upwards of 1,000, were almost all taken from the tombs and ruined cities of Egypt, in the presence and under the supervision of Dr. Abbot; and it is to the copious illustrations of the domestic, political and religious economy of the Ancient Egyptians which they afford, as well as to their singularly perfect and minute state of preservation, that they owe the extraordinary interest they have excited, and the universally expressed desire to retain them in America.

The European reputation of Dr. Abbott's Collection, and the profound theories that have been drawn from it by Oriental Scholars, are well known, and the works of the following authors may be referred to for opinions of its value and importance to the history of the Age of the Ptolemies and the Pharaohs, viz.: the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Prof J. V. C. Smith, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Bayle St. John, Esq., Stewart Poole, Esq., M. Prisse, in the Revue Archæologique, M. Ampere, &c.

Open day and evening. Admission, twenty-five cents.

⁂ Schools, (both private and public,) family and juvenile parties, admitted on reduced terms. sep16–3m

MEADE BROTHERS, GALLERIES OF DAGUERREOTYPES, contain 3000 Pictures of distinguished persons. Admission free. Awarded 8 Gold and Silver Medals.

N. B. Have just added to our collection magnificent stereoscopic views of Trinity Church and all the public buildings in Washington and New York. Also a number of Pictures of eminent Divines. 233 Broadway, 4 doors above the Astor House. s16 1y

HECKERS' FARINA, Prepared expressly for families, a delicate and appropriate food for all Seasons, and one of the most economical, nutritious, and wholesome preparations ever brought to the table, eminently combining the gratification of the palate, with ample and healthful sustenance of the body.

Strictly speaking, Heckers' Farina is neither stringent nor laxative, but restorative; strengthening the digestive, and absorbent system. In disordered bowels, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and even in cases of Cholera, when food is deemed admissible by the Physician, Heckers' Farina cannot fail to be salutary, and wherever known, is extensively used in Hospitals and private practice. The preservation of health, or the prevention of sickness, is at least as important as the curing of disease. People in health should therefore use Heckers' Farina freely as common food, to preserve the inestimable blessing. For sale by Grocers & Druggists generally, Wholesale by the manufacturer, HECKER & BROTHER at the Croton Mills, 201 Cherry st. New York.
aug19–3m

THE WORLD ABROAD.

France.—The visits to the Emperor at the camp at Boulogne, of the Prince Consort of England, the King of Belgium, and the King of Portugal, have excited the deepest interest. The Prince arrived from England in her Majesty's own steam yacht, the *Victoria* and *Albert*, with a splendid military staff, and numerous suite. His reception was brilliant and cordial. The sky was cloudless, the weather magnificent, and the entire population appeared to have poured itself upon the quays and jetty. The Emperor went down to the quay expressly to receive the Prince—a compliment which appeared to be the more marked since it was withheld from the King of Portugal upon his arrival the day before. When the *Victoria* and *Albert* approached within a short distance from the Custom-house, where the Emperor was standing a little in advance of his staff, the two illustrious personages recognized each other, and, simultaneously raising their hats, exchanged several bows. The band of the Guides struck up "God save the Queen," and afterwards "Rule Britannia." The Royal vessel was soon alongside, and a carpeted gangway having being quickly thrown on board, Prince Albert ran briskly ashore, and, raising his hat, advanced to the Emperor, who, after raising his hat, tendered his hand to the Prince, which he shook very warmly. The Prince bowed two or three times in acknowledgment of the friendly expressions addressed to him by Emperor, and appeared to be extremely gratified by the warmth of his reception. They then directed their steps to the open carriage which had brought the Emperor to the landing-place. The courtesies of the first moment of the interview were here renewed. The Emperor requested the Prince Consort to take his place first in the carriage. Prince Albert hesitated to take precedence of the Emperor, but, as His Majesty insisted, the Prince ascended and took his place upon the further side of the vehicle, which happened to be the left. The Emperor followed, and insisted on the Prince taking the seat on his right hand. The Prince complied, and the Royal carriage then slowly drove off, escorted by the Cent Gardes. Thus they proceeded to the Imperial Hotel, amidst a dense crowd of people.

After partaking of some refreshment, the Emperor and Prince Albert, attended by their suites, set out for the camp. The streets through which the Royal party passed were hung with flags, and the Emperor and the Prince were received with loud acclamations from the crowds in the streets. Entering the camp at Ambleteuse, the Emperor and his illustrious guest on horseback attended by Marshal Vaillant, General Lord Seaton, and a brilliant staff, composed of officers of various cavalry regiments and an escort of Guides, passed through the camps of Ambleteuse, Wimereux, and Honvault, the infantry falling into line with inconceivable rapidity as the Royal *cortege* approached. Thus the illustrious party swept along the French line upon the cliffs from which the English coast could be clearly discerned and *upon the very spot where the camp of the first Emperor was pitched*, the band of every regiment playing "God save the Queen," as the Prince Consort approached. They regained their hotel in the evening at seven.

On the following day there was a grand review of the French army, in the presence of the Emperor and his royal visitors. The British "Guards" that constituted Prince Alberts escort are said to have excited warm admiration. All the French Generals were presented to Prince Albert, who, in addressing them, expressed great satisfaction at the appearance and discipline of the troops, and his hope for a continued *entente cordiale* between the two nations. The review went off most brilliantly. In the evening Prince Albert took his departure in the royal yacht. Great crowds were assembled on the quays to witness his embarkation and his Royal Highness was greeted with most vociferous cheering. The town was illuminated, and there was a fine display of fireworks. The salutes from the fortress and the squadron were returned by the Royal yacht.

Great Britain.—The British people were engaged in discussing the visit of the Prince Consort to the Emperor of the French, at the camp at Boulogne. It appears to have given them great satisfaction.

The cholera continued to increase in London, and in various parts of the Country. In the metropolitan parishes of St. James', Piccadilly, and St. Ann's, it was exciting general and anxious attention. The President of the Board of Health had appointed a Medical Council, of eminent men, to receive and report on returns of the details of the *recoveries* as well as of the deaths, which the President invited medical men to send in, according to a form which had been prepared. This will throw a good deal of light on the various modes of treatment.

The harvest was aboutterminating. The grain crops have turned out both abundant and good.

It has just been shown by a return of the population of Ireland, how Emigration was diminishing the number of the people. It appears that they have diminished *two millions* in the past five years. In the year 1805 the population was over five millions; in 1813, six millions; in 1824, seven millions; in 1837, eight millions; in 1846, 8,386,940; and in 1851, only 6,551,970.

A Submarine Telegraph has just been completed from Holyhead to Howth Ireland.

The City of Oxford has lately opened a Public library for the use of all classes; and it appears that in the three months it has been in operation the number of visitors was 36,639; the number of books delivered to persons for reading, 6,942; and the number of books presented, 2,665. Among the recent contributors to the library are Mr. Justice Erle; Sir William Page Wood; the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Canon of Christ Church; Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall; and Mr. J. H. Parker, publisher, Oxford.

Spain.—It was reported at Madrid that the United States Minister, M. Soule, had been obliged to leave the capital, owing, it is said, to the discovery that he had taken part in the insurrection of August 28, the prime of object of which is supposed was the overthrow of the Espartero ministry, and the bringing into service one that would lend a readier ear to propositions for the transfer of Cuba.

DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY.

AUTUMNAL VISITATION.

The Bishop, if God please, will make the Northern Visitation in the following order.

St. Stephen's South Amboy:—Monday, 18, evening.

Trinity Newark:—Sunday, 8 October, (seventeenth after Trinity,) morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Christ, Newark:—Sunday, 8, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Grace, Newark:—Sunday, 8, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Grace, Van Vorst, Jersey City:—Monday, 9, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Thomas', Vernon:—Tuesday, 10, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Christ, Newton:—Wednesday, 11, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Luke's, Hope:—Wednesday, 11, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. James', Knowlton:—Thursday, 12, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Zion, Belvidere:—Thursday, 12, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. John's, Dover:—Friday, 13, evening.

Redeemer, Morristown:—Saturday, 14, morning, (Consecration, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Peter's, Morristown:—Saturday, 14, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Mark's, Baskingridge:—Sunday, 15, (eighteenth after Trinity,) morning, (Communion.)

Madison:—Sunday, 15, evening.

Calvary, Summit:—Monday, 16, morning, (Communion.)

St. Mark's, Orange:—Monday, 16, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Grace, Orange:—Monday, 16, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Matthew's, Jersey City:—Tuesday, 17, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Christ, Belleville:—Tuesday, 17, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Paul's, Newark:—Tuesday, 17, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Paul's, Hoboken:—Wednesday, 18, (St. Luke, the Evangelist,) morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. John's, West Hoboken:—Wednesday, 18, afternoon.

Trinity, Hoboken:—Wednesday, 18, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Peter's, Potteswood:—Saturday, 21, morning, (Consecration Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Christ, Elizabethtown:—Sunday, 22, (nineteenth after Trinity,) morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Grace, Elizabethport:—Sunday, 22, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. John's, Elizabethtown:—Sunday, 22, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Trinity, Woodbridge:—Monday, 23, afternoon.

Christ, New Brunswick:—Monday, 23, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. James', Piscatawa:—Tuesday, 24, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Stephen's, Milburn:—Tuesday, 24, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Grace, Plainfield:—Wednesday, 25, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. John's, Somerville:—Wednesday, 25, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.

St. Barnabas, Roseville:—Thursday, 26, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Matthew's, Newark:—Thursday, 26, afternoon (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. John Baptist Mission, Newark:—Thursday, 26, evening. (Catechism, Confirmation.)

House of Prayer, Newark:—Friday, 27, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Philip's, Newark:—Friday, 27, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

Holy Trinity, Hudson:—Saturday' 28, (St. Simon and St. Jude,) (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

Fort Lee:—Saturday, 28, afternoon, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Paul's, Patterson:—Sunday, 29, (twentieth after Trinity,) morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

St. Andrew's, Amwell, Lambertville:—Thursday, November 9, evening, (Catechism, Confirmation.)

St. Paul's, Rahway:—Tuesday, 14, morning, (Catechism, Confirmation, Communion.)

CLERGY of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY.*

Onderdonk, D.D., Right Rev. Benjamin T., 106 Franklin street.
Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L., Rt. Rev. Jonathan M., 44 West 23d street.
Anthon, Rev. Edward, } 156 Second Avenue.
Anthon, D.D., Rev. Henry, }
Barton, Rev. J. Graeff, 48 East Twenty-fourth street.
Beach, Rev. Alfred B., Rectory of St. Peter's church, West 20th-st.
Bedell, Rev. Gregory T., corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue.
Berrian, D.D., Rev. William, 50 Varick street.
Chauncey, Rev. Peter S., 12 West Thirty-second street.
Clapp, Rev. Caleb, Sixth street, three doors east of Avenue C.
Cook, Rev. Edwin R. T., 104 Twelfth street.
Cook, Rev. Thomas, 276 Houston street.
Cooke, Rev. Samuel, 60 Eleventh street.
Cox, Rev. Richard, 36 East Thirty-fifth street.
Cruse, D.D., Rev. Christian F., General Theological Seminary.
Dickson, Rev. Robert George, 327 East Twelfth street.
Draper, Rev. George B., 127 McDougal street.
Duffie, Rev. Cornelius R., 151 Lexington avenue.
Eaton, Rev. Theodore A., 55 Morton street.
Eigenbrodt, Rev. William E., 53 Amity street.
Elmendorf, Rev. John J., 109 West 36th-street.
Evans, Rev. Benjamin, 172 Broome street.
Fitch, Rev. Augustus.
Frost, Rev. William J., 239 Fourth avenue.
Gallaudet, Rev. Thomas, 22 Third street.
Geer, Rev. George J., 229 West Twenty-seventh st., near 9th avenue.
Hackley, D.D., Rev. Charles W., 3 College Green.
Haight, D.D., Rev. Benj. I., Gen. Theo. Seminary, Twentieth street.
Halsey, Rev. Charles H., 9 East Eighteenth street.
Hart, Rev. A. Bloomer, 55 Morton street.
Harwood, Rev. Edwin, 44 West Twenty-ninth street.
Hawks, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Francis L., East 21st-st., cor. 4th avenue.
Henry, D.D., Rev. Caleb S., 20 John street.
Higbee, D.D., Rev. Edward Y., 108 Bleecker street.
Hobart, Rev. John H., 10 Hubert street.
Hopkins, Rev. John H. Jr., 637 Broadway, office of *Church Journal*, and 306 Fourth street.
Houghton, Rev. George H., 9 East Twenty-ninth street.
Howland, Rev. Robert S., Astoria.
Hoyt, Rev. Ralph, 2 Little Water street, Five Points.
Hudson, Rev. Henry Norman, 170 Bleecker street.
Irving, Rev. Pierre P., For. Com. Rooms, Bible House, Astor Place.
Jelliff, Rev. Hiram, 144 East Twenty-fifth street, near 2d avenue.
Johnson, D.D. Rev. Samuel R., General Theological Seminary.
Jones, Rev. Lot, 77 Second avenue.
Lamson, Rev. William O., 161 West 22d street.
Lawrence, Rev. Francis E., 198 West Twentieth street.
Leonard, Rev. Alexander S., 7 Hubert street.
Little, Rev. Charles S., 86 East Seventeenth street.
Ludlum, Rev. William S., 299 Greenwich street.
Mahan, D.D., Rev. Milo, 240 West Twentieth street.
McVickar, D.D., Rev. John, 8 College Green.
Millett, Rev. James, 308 Broome street.
Morris, LL.D., Rev. William, 76 Varick street.
Muhlenberg, D.D., Rev. William A., cor. Sixth avenue and 20th-st.
Neville, D.D., Rev. Edmund, corner of Thirteenth st. and 7th avenue.
Parker, Rev. Benjamin C. C., 114 East Broadway.
Peters, Rev. Thomas McC., 6mile-stone, Bloomingdale Road.
Pound, Rev. Jesse, 83 Christopher street.
Price, D.D., Rev. Joseph H., 62 Second avenue.
Richmond, Rev. William, Bloomingdale.
Seabury, D.D., Rev. Samuel, 125 West Thirteenth street.
Sleight, Rev. George N., 42 Tenth-avenue, near 14th-street.
Spencer, D.D., Rev. Jesse A., 26 East Twenty-fourth street.
Sterling, Rev. J. C., 23 Greenwich avenue.
Taylor, Rev. Fitch W., U.S.N., 118 Fifth avenue.
Taylor, D.D., Rev. Thomas House, next to Grace church.
Towell, Rev. Thomas, 48 East Twenty-fourth street,
Tracey, Rev. James C., Eighth-avenue, first house south of 49th-st.
Travis, Rev. Robert Jr., 106 Hammond street.
Turner, D.D., Rev. Samuel H., Gen. Theo. Seminary, Twentieth street.
Tuttle, Rev. Isaac H., rectory of St. Lukes church, 477 Hudson street.
Tyng, D.D., Rev. Stephen H., 83 East Sixteenth street.
Van Kleeck, D.D., Rev. Robert B., 17 Bible House, and 234 West Twentieth street.
Verren, Rev. Antoine, 99 Franklin street.
Walton, D.D., Rev. William, 39 West Twenty-second street.
Ward, Rev. Henry D., 38 West Twenty-third street.
Weaver, Rev. Joshua, 57 West Seventeenth-street.
Weston, Rev. Sullivan H., 45 Murray street.
Wilson, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Bird, 206 West Twentieth street.

BROOKLYN.

Allen, Rev. Nathaniel G., 80 Woodhull street.
Brown, Rev. J. H. Hobart, 69 Orange street.
Canfield, Rev. Eli H., 4 Strong place.
Cutler, D.D., Rev. Benjamin C., 1 Sands street.
Diller, Rev. Jacob W., Ryerson street, near Fulton avenue.
Drowne, Rev. T. Stafford, 56 Montague Place.
Guion, Rev. Thomas T., 59 Willoughby-street.
Johnson, Rev. Daniel V. M., 22 Joralemon street.
Johnson, Rev. Evan M., corner of Pearl and Johnson streets.
Labagh, Rev. Isaac P., Summit street, between Hicks and Henry sts.
Lewis, D.D., Rev. William H., next to Church of Holy Trinity.
Morton, Rev. James, 126 High street, cor. Bridge.
Peck, Rev. Francis, 147 Duffield street, near Fulton avenue.
Platt, Rev. G. L., 98 Carlton avenue.
Remington, Rev. E. Franklin, Verandah Place, third from Clinton-st.
Sanford, Rev. David P.
Schroeder, D.D., Rev. John F., } 493 Atlantic street.
Schroeder, Rev. John F. Jun., }
Seymour, Rev. W. Wood, 93 Columbia street.
Shackelford, Rev. John W., Kent avenue, above Myrtle.
Stearns, Rev. John, Hoyt, corner Bergen.
Vinton, D.D., Rev. Francis, corner of Garden and Joralemon streets.
Walker, Rev. Robert J., 50 Adelphi street.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

Davis, Rev. Samuel C., 124 South Eighth street.
Guion, Rev. Alvah, 240 South First street.
Haskins, Rev. Samuel M., 1 St. Marks Place.
Reynolds, Rev. Charles, 85 South Ninth street.
Roberts, Rev. Henry F., 72 Union, head of South Second street.
Sayres, Rev. Samuel W., 99 South Fourth street.

NEW JERSEY

Bowden, Rev. James J., Jersey City.
Bruce, Rev. Vandervoort, Park Place, Hoboken
Camp, D.D., Rev. Norman W., 26 Irving Place, Garden st., Hoboken.
Gries, Rev. William R., Bergen.
Hanson, Rev. John H., 21 Irving Place, Garden street, Hoboken.
Harriman, Rev. Orlando Jr., Monmouth street, Jersey City.
Macurdy, Rev. David H., Van Vorst, Jersey City.

☞ It is respectfully requested that information be given at this office of changes proper to be made in the List of Clergy, on or before the *Thursday* in the *week preceding* the *first Saturday in each month.*

NOTICES.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Hooker (having kindly consented to act as our agent in Philadelphia) will receive subscriptions and transact any business connected with *The Churchman*. Our subscribers in that city are informed that missing numbers may be obtained each week at his Church publication office. tf

Theodore Irving, LL.D.—This gentleman, who is expecting to take orders in the Church next month, has engaged his services for the ensuing year to the Young Ladies' Institute, under the charge of the Rev. H. D. Ward and Mrs. Ward, No. 38 West Twenty-third street. We count it a happy privilege that our precious youth can be educated under auspices both refined and hallowed, and that young ladies who have finished their school course will have opportunity in the *Belles-Lettres* class at the institute to perfect themselves in the higher pursuits of English literature, in reading, and in the modern languages. sep23-2t$

General Theological Seminary.—This institution will re-open on the 2nd of October, with Morning Prayer in the Chapel at 9, immediately after which examinations for admission will be held. Applicants are requested to present their testimonials to the undersigned at or before that time.

SAMUEL H. TURNER,
sep23-2t Dean of the Faculty.

Joint Committee on Canons of General Convention.—The Committee appointed at the last General Convention, upon the Judicial System of the Church, will meet at St. John's Chapel, in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 5th of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M. sep16-3t

"The Poor."—It is unusual at such an early period of the season to represent the wants of the poor. Cold, however, is not all they have to contend with. Cases of great destitution compel the missionary constantly to remember his Lord's charge, "Feed My sheep." The present is one of great privation. Provisions are being sold at rates so enormously high, and employment is so scanty, that an unusual number of applications for relief are daily presented to my notice, most of which I am compelled to refuse, having no fund to which we may point with hope of relief. Will not those whom the Lord has blessed give of their abundance to feed the poor of His heritage. The poor indeed we have with us always. 2t

Donations may be left with Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 637 Broadway, or with JAMES MILLETT, 308 Broome street.

Advertisements.

LADIES' FUR STORE. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.—J. H. HARLEY has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of FURS, consisting of

Sables,
H. B. Martin,
Stone Martin,
Mink Martin,
Royal Ermine, &c.;

besides every other variety, suitable for ladies' wear. His assortment of Furs for Trimmings is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Fur Gloves, Sleigh and Lap Robes, &c.

All the above articles are made in the *best style*, and *warranted*.

Furs refinished in the best manner.

Your orders are respectfully solicited. J. H. HARLEY,
sep16-3m-*8 No. 34 John street, N. Y.

COOKS, WAITERS, NURSES, AND OTHER MALE and FEMALE DOMESTICS, provided for respectable families up town. Apply at the Employment Agency Office, No. 60 East Fourteenth-street, (Union square, south side,) established 1850, for the protection of employers in the selection of servants, and the guidance of persons seeking situations. References: The Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, the Rev. Dr. Baird, the Rev. G. T Bedell, the Rev. J. M. McDonald, &c., &c.

JOHN O'GALLAGHER, Agent.
Office, 60 East Fourteenth street, near Broadway. 1226

JOHN RAY, AUCTIONEER, Store 439 Grand street. Particular attention paid to Commission business, and prompt returns made.
sep30-6m

LOUTREL & SON, COAL-YARD, corner 1st Avenue and Sixth street, New York. Full weight guarantied. Orders may be left at our Residences.

LEWIS LOUTREL, 576 Broome street,
sep30-3m BENJ. B. LOUTREL, 63 West 21st street.

HILL & BAILEY, HATTERS, No. 382 Broadway, one door from the corner White street, New York.

IVES HILL,
sep30-1y G. F. BAILEY.

JOHN W. PRIEST, M. A., ARCHITECT, No. 634 Broadway, New York, prepares designs and working-drawings fo Churches, Parsonages, School-houses, and Dwellings, particularly Country Houses: also for Sepulchral Memorials. Commissions received for the design and execution of Church Furniture, Fonts, Monuments, &c. To ensure an interview, a few days notice by letter is advisable. sep23-1y-$

WILLIAM PERRIGO, Manufacturer of Iron and Cottage Bedsteads, Extension Tables, and all kinds of Cabinet furniture, —also a large assortment of Office and Library furniture constantly on hand. 171 Centre street, corner Canal, N. Y. sep30-1y

Cameo-Daguerreotypes taken only by Chas. H. Williamson, artist and proprietor of the Williamson Gallery in Brooklyn, 249 Fulton street, opposite Clinton. sep30-1y

J. S. PECOCKE, Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Manufacturer and Gilder. Piers, Mantels, Toilet, Pier, Brackets, Cornices, &c., made to order. ☞ Old Frames regilt and Paintings varnished. 483 Broadway, between Green and Broome streets, N. York. sep30-1y

NOTICE.—A Gentleman acquainted with Episcopal singing in its various forms, would be very happy to engage his services as Basso singer in some one of the city churches. His voice for quartette singing is sweet and melodious, and his intonation and expression in chanting is strikingly pleasing. Address *Singer*, New York City Post Office. sep30-4t

NEW LOCATION— Fitzsimmons' Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms, 483 Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets, and at his old stand, 235 Bowery, opposite Prince street. The subscriber calls the particular attention of his customers and the public generally to his new stock of fine and substantial Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, made and upholstered under his own circumspection, with the best of seasoned materials, and by the most eminent workmen, and which he offers to sell cheaper than any other house in Broadway, his motto being quick sales and light profits. Upholstery in all its branches executed in the neatest and best manner.

F. FITZSIMMONS.
sep30-1y 483 Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets.

PEW in Calvary church (Dr. Hawks')—one of the very best in the church—for sale, in consequence of the removal of the owner to an inconvenient distance. Apply to the sexton, Samuel Deare, No. 351 Fourth Avenue.

LAWRENCE'S GALLERY is the very best place in the world to get a good daguerreotype, or photographic likeness. His Miniature, Cabinet, and Life-size colored Photograps are exceedingly life-like and beautiful. Persons having inferior daguerreotypes of deceased friends, can have a beautiful and proper likeness. Likenesses of nearly 200 clergymen to be seen at his Rooms, 381 Broadway, corner of White street.

N. B.—The London and New York Prize Medal for the best daguerreotype was awarded to Mr. L. sep30-1y

DR. C. A. PECK, Dentist, has returned to the city and may be found at his old location, No. 227 Grand street.

Beautiful translucent mineral Teeth inserted according to the latest improvements from $1 to $5 per tooth.

The teeth extracted, and, in case of emergency, a set inserted without the patient leaving the office.

Peck lotion to prevent pain in extracting (without producing insensibility), prepared and used only by himself.

F. Mings warranted from 10 to 30 years.

Particular attention to the regulation and proper growth of children's teeth.

The kindest treatment to patients; fair bargains, and a truthful, candid opinion, without any especial eye to the dollar department.

Office open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays, for extracting, from 9 to 10 A.M.

Superior powder for the teeth, 25 cents per box.

Tonic wash for discussed and bleeding gums, 25 cents per bottle.

Reference to several thousand people in New York and vicinity.
sep30-6m

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. WM. W. OLSSEN, M.A., Principal.—The winter term of this institution wil commence on Monday, the sixth day of November next. The place is of easy access; from New York city, being at a distance of one hour and a half by the Harlem railroad. For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., apply at No. 705 Broadway, or to the pincipal at Scarsdale. sep30-3m-$

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & CO., 487 Broadway, corner of Broome street, manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet Ware Furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New Jersey. sep30-1y

ST. MARK'S HALL.—A Church Boarding School for Boys, at Orange, N. J., twelve miles by the Morris and Essex Railroad from New York city.

The Eleventh Semi-Annual Session of this school will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue 52 weeks. Circulars containing particulars, terms, and references, may be had on application to the Rector, at Orange, the Rev. S. S. STOCKING, M.A.
sep30-6t

GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, &c.—JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, Gas-fitters, Plumbers, and Engineers. Fountains and Jets of every description.

John Johnson, } 111 East 18th street, N. Y.
sep23-1y B. M. Johnson, }

CRIPPEN & KREPS, Manufacturers of LARGE GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CORNICES, and other articles in Gold or Fancy Woods; Importers of Looking Glass Plates, and General Interior Decorators. Fine Oil Paintings for sale. No. 546 Broadway, New York. jy1-1y

S. P. SQUIRE, [Late Squire & Brother,] Dealer in fine WATCHES, JEWELRY, and Silver ware, No. 182 Bowery, New York. All goods warranted to be such as represented. Watches of all kinds carefully repaired by experienced workmen.

Silver warranted sterling. Sep23-1y-5

McLEES, WEDDING AND VISITING CARD ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, 69 Chambers street, and 337 Fourth street, near Broadway. sep9-6m

WANTS.

BOARD WANTED.—A Clergyman without family desires a furnished room with board in the vicinity of Rutger's Place, or in East Broadway or Henry street, between Jefferson and Grand. A private family prefered. Address Chaplain U. S. N., *Churchman* Office, 111 Broadway. sep30-2t-$

WANTED.—A female Teacher to take charge of a Parish School for girls. She must be a communicant of the Church, and able to take charge of a small organ, as well as to instruct the children in local music. For further particulars apply by letter or otherwise, to

E. A. HOFFMAN,
sep30-4t-$ Rector of Christ church, Elizabeth Town, N. J.

WANTED.—The Ladies of an Episcopal Church in a pleasant southern town wish to engage the services of a lady, capable of filling the post of organist. She is to reside in the family of the advertiser, as companion to his wife. Her expenses South will be paid and also on her return in the Spring. Address for two weeks Box 471. Post Office New York. Sep23-2t-$

A CLERGYMAN residing about 40 miles from New York, in a pleasant and healthful situation on the Hudson River, wishes to take into his family two or three boys, under 12 years of age. The number of boys will be limited, and earnest and faithful attention will be given to their religious and mental training For further information address G., office of *The Churchman*, No. 111 Broadway; or refer to the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. M. Wainwright, D.D.; the Rev. G. H. Hobart; the Rev. Milo Mahan, B.D.; New York: the Rev. R. S. Howland, Astoria. sep9—tf

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—The Clergy, Church Families, and the Public generally, requiring House Servants, are respectfully solicited to aid by their patronage and co-operation, "The Employers' and Servants' Protective Agency," 149 Grand street. The object of this Institution is to raise the moral standard of Domestic Servants, and thus add to the comfort and convenience of Employers by giving them competent, faithful and worthy servants.

WANTED, at the office, **No. 13 Eighth Avenue,** Girls for all kinds of housework. Situations always on hand for Protestants; American Girls with reference, free. Families satisfied, or no pay expected. Terms easy and reasonable. m4-1y

---

W. H. FITZMAURICE, Veterinary Surgeon, a graduate of the R. C. V. Surgeons, London; office, corner of Seventh and North Second streets, Williamsburgh, L. I.; may be consulted daily on all diseases to which the Horse is subject, either personally or by letter. Terms of consultation, One Dollar personally, or Two Dollars by letter.

Dr. Fitzmaurice holds testimonials from several wealthy and influential men in the States, returning thanks for his skill and assiduity in the treatment of disease, and therefore feels emboldened by long practice and signal success, in presenting himself to the notice of clergymen and others who may have occasion for his services. f18-1y

VANDEWATER & HEASLEY, LOCK MANUFACTURERS, corner of Bleecker and Hammond streets, N. Y.

W. C. VANDEWATER. R. HEASLEY.

Locks and Sliding Door Trimmings; Espagulett Bars and Plated Hinges; Door and Number Plates of all descriptions for dwelling-houses, stores, &c.

☞ All orders punctually attended to. au12-1y

GILBERT HICKS, Engraver and Printer, 11 Madison, corner Rosevelt street, New York. Wedding, Visiting, Business Cards, &c., Seals, Door Plates, and Jewelry, neatly engraved. ap1-1y

PURE JUICE WINES, FOR MEDICINAL AND SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a select assortment of the finest grades of wine, for the abovenamed uses.

ap15-1y GEO. E. MENDUM, 18 Wall street.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery, Manufacturers and Importers of Hosiery and Under-Garments of every description.

Importing and manufacturing largely, and having an experience of more than thirty years in the business, A. R. & Co. assure buyers that they can sell the

BEST GOODS AT VERY LOW RATES.

Silk, woolen, and cotton under-shirts and drawers, of every size and quality, made to order.

Remember the OLD STAND, 104 BOWERY.
Established in 1823. Sep. 23-tf.

BERHARD.—SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, and manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth, No. 167 Bowery, between Delancey and Broome sts. (east side,) New York. Sep. 23-1y.

ENAMELLED, COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant Fashionable styles of Enamelled, suits of the best workmanship and materials, at the lowest rates, by the subscriber, at his Factory, No 72 White st., and wareroom 516 Broadway, marble building opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. [Sep23-6m] S. H. WARWICK.

SILVERWARE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, manufactured by WM. GALE & SON, 447 Broome street, one door west of Broadway, N. Y., who keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Silverware, all of their own manufacture.
sep16-6m

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEWS for Sunday Schools, Academies, and Public Exhibitions, with Scriptural, Astronomical, Temperance, and other Paintings. A priced and illustrated catalogue of our lanterns and sliders furnished on application, and sent by mail free of charge.

McALLISTER & BROTHER, Opticians, 48 Chesnut street, Philadelphia (at the old stand, established 1796). sep16-7t$

FALL STYLE.—The New York Hat Company is an institution peculiar to the progressive age we live in, by manufacturing their own hats they are enabled to sell as good an article for $3 as can be purchased elsewhere for $4. In these times a dollar is an object of solicitude. Give them a call at their establishment, 146 and 148 Nassau street. ap8-6m

GLASS STAINERS AND CHURCH DECORATORS. Messrs. TOBIE & COOK, Factory, Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y. For specimens of work and terms, apply or address 389 Broadway, N. Y. s16 3t

SEWING MACHINES—FOR FAMILY USE—the only one that successfully does fine sewing. For heavy work it has no superior. For sale by the Proprietors, 343 Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. my20-1y

MEN'S & BOYS' SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street, have now in store, and are constantly receiving, New Goods, all of which are made in the best manner, and suitable for Southern and Western or City Trade; and we would invite the attention of purchasers to our Stock of Clothing, if they wish to secure a good profit in buying goods. We also have a good assortment of Shirts, Collars, Under Clothing, Overalls, Frocks, Hickory Shirts, Linen Coats, &c., all of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.

m11-1y BOUGHTON & KNAPP, 19 Courtlandt street.

INSULATED LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, for Buildings and Ships. Otis's Patent. The only method of absolute protection against lightning, as demonstrated by science and experience. Agents wanted in each State, to sell town and county rights. Great inducments offered. Orders for rods promptly filled, with complete instructions on the method or science of protection. Proprietors,
ap29-1y LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 343 Broadway.

JOHN SUTTON, MODELLER AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERER, No. 523 Sixth Avenue, between 31st and 32d streets, N. Y. N. B. Ornaments sent to all parts of the Union. jy1-6m

THE OLD AND NEW CHURCH.—$1000 WILL BE paid to any person who will prove the following statements to be untrue. D'Orsay's Waterproof Fresco. *Important to Builders.* Decoration of Churches, Halls, &c.

This most excellent composition, which has so long been needed, is fast taking the place of the old mode of decorating, which is so easily soiled; as it is a well-known fact, which cannot be contradicted, that nine-tenths of the Fresco which is done in this country is defaced in less than a year after its completion in consequence of leaky roofs; by the use of the Water-Proof Composition this difficulty is entirely obviated. It has also many other advantages over the other mode, besides being proof against leaks, as it is warranted not to fade or mildew, resisting damps of all kinds, and also to wash with soap and water without affecting the surface in the least. The proprietor is willing to decorate any church in the United States in the highest style of art, and forfeit the contract to the committee or any other person who will cause water to come through the plaster without boring or the use of acids, to deface the painting, or wash it from the wall without a strong alkali. This is no humbug or quack stuff, no glue and whitewash mixture, as the old mode is. I speak from experience, that from nearly ten years' practice among water colors, I frequently found my work spoiled from leaks, which either had to be repaired at great expense, or ever deface the painting. We now offer this new Water-Proof Composition to the public, for experience teaches us that no society will throw away their money on the old mode of Frescoing, when, for a trifle more, they can have something durable. Builders and Committees about building or repairing churches, will find this article to their advantage.

The following is one among a great number of certificates

"Williamsburg, Feb. 8, 1854.

"This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Building Committee of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburg, have seen John S. D'Orsay's Waterproof Fresco tested with scrubbing-brush and water, on a panel in our church, and after hard-scrubbing without defacing, believe the composition, claimed by him as his invention, to be the best decorative substance for churches, halls, and private dwellings, now in use, as it resists leaks from the roof, and will also wash without injury to the painting. The style of painting is also highly creditable to the artist, whose long experience gives his pencil and admirable delicacy and accuracy, both in outline and shading.

F. V. Morrell, 12 Grand street, cor. North First.
J. S. Burr, 129 South Ninth street.
William Ferris, 373 Grand street.
Samuel Groves, 12 South Ninth street.

"I concur in the above.—Elbert S. Porter, Pastor of the church."

All orders addressed to Mr. D'Orsay, care of the American and Foreign Patent Agency Company, at the Pantheon, 343 Broadway, New York, will meet with prompt attention, and the best of Artists sent to any part of the Union, warranting the work executed. Specimens of the work, and other certificates, can be seen at 343 Broadway, up stairs, New York.

The above is the only place where the above Composition for frescoing can be obtained in the Union. nov19-1y

TEA, TEA, TEA.—67 Catharine street, opposite Oak, and 377 Bowery, second door below Fifth street.—J. WATSON calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his present choice stock of Tea and Coffee, which Grocers, Boarding-house keepers, and all who wish to obtain good Tea and Coffee, will find to their advantage to make trial of before calling elsewhere.

N. B. Every quality of Tea done up in Tin-foil packages of 3 and 4 pounds each, which families residing in the country will find most convenient. [my27-1y] JOHN WATSON, Proprietor

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—E. PHILLIPS, 236 Bleecker street, N. Y., Hat, Cap, and Fur Manufacturer, has on hand a beautiful variety of fancy Hats for Children, together with a good assortment of Furs, &c.

Hats and Caps made to order.

Furs altered to any shape. au19-1y

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, at PETERSON'S Wareroom and Manufactory, 144 Bowery, N. Y., where Housekeepers can find a general assortment of Wood, Willow, Britannia Metal, and Plated Goods, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Planished or Block Tin, Japanned and Plain Tin-ware, Meat Safes, Refrigerators, Stoves, Kitchen Ranges and Portable Heaters for dwellings, Churches, &c. Also a variety of fancy goods.

R. E. PETERSON, } 144 Bowery, N. Y.
mar18-1y W. T. PETERSON }

NOVELTY AND UTILITY! The rarest combination of these qualities is to be found at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 Broadway. So large is the assortment, so extensive the variety of things Comical, things Odd, things Ingenious, things Useful, and things Recherche, that it has been styled the "*Curiosity Shop of all Nations,*" "The Palace of Elegance and Taste," &c.

Tuttle has the satisfaction of knowing, that he has not only contributed largely to the amusement and instruction of children and youth by his importations of *superior Toys, Dolls, Games, Dissections, &c.*; but that he has also done much to educate the public taste, by imparting to it a knowledge of the *beautiful*, through the medium of the rich and exquisite productions of the combined workmanship and skill of every prominent nation on the globe. For convenience *a few* of the more prominent articles in each department are given below

Fancy Goods Department.

Work-boxes, Dressing-cases,	Toilet and Jewel cases,
Card, Odor, and Cigar cases,	Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Brushes,
Portfolios, Writing-desks,	Chess, Dominoes, Checkers,
Paper and Pen knives,	Alabaster, Bronze, Parian,
Taylor's Honey & Windsor Soap,	Bisque, Statuary, &c., &c.

Reticule Department.

Tuttle has made these articles *American*, and an almost indispensable companion to every lady, at home or traveling. He had the honor of being the *first* person to whom a *Medal* was ever awarded for their manufacture in this country, and the *only one* to whom a *Medal* was given by the "*American Institute*" *at its last Fair*.

He has his own patterns, and finishes and furnishes them in a style that rivals successfully the very best articles of this description imported from Paris, and *at prices from one-third to one-half less*.

Toy Department.

Villages, Cities, Camps, Farms,	Kitchens, Rooms, Tools,
Buildings, Animals, Railways,	Book-cases, Bureaus, Guns,
Harmonicons, Pianos, Graces,	Garden and House Utensils,
Magic-Lanterns, Tops, &c.	Wooly Dogs, Magnetic Fish, &c.

Coffee, Dinner, and Tea setts, &c., &c., &c.

Doll Department.

Wax Dolls, undressed, and dressed in the finest fabrics; *China, Wood, India-Rubber, Papier Mache, Gutta-Percha*, the famous "*Rag Doll,*" *Crying-Babies* of the usual kind and of India Rubber, Dressed *German Dolls*, and indeed every kind, dressed and undressed, to suit the little ones at home.

Game Department.

This includes over 500 varieties of *Games, Dissections, Puzzles, Metamorphoses*, &c., such as

German Tactics, Anagrams,	Paul and Virginia, Ruth,
Magic Ring, Conundrums,	Bible History, Poor Richard,
London cries, Regetta, &c., &c.	Uncle Tom, United States, &c., &c.
Lady of London, Jenny Lind,	National Costumes, &c., &c.

Baby-Jumper Department.

Hundreds of thousands of these invaluable articles have been disposed of since their introduction by Tuttle; dispensing the blessing of health and happiness to as many infants and untold comfort and delight to mothers. The inventor has made *many improvements*, rendering the Jumper of the utmost importance to every parent.

N. B. *The Elastics, or Springs, are now warranted.*

Tuttle most respectfully commends his large and varied stock to the friendly notice of the public. Fresh arrivals by almost every steamer. Each department has a competent and attentive clerk, and, for the convenience of those not familiar with our language, both *German* and *French* ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, who, with the other clerks, will do all in their power to render a visit to the "*Emporium*" pleasant and agreeable.

N. B.—Visitors are always welcome, and goods shown cheerfully.

N. B.—The famous "Automaton Bird Tree," with flying birds, running water, music playing, and elegant clock, is still as attractive and wonderful as when it first arrived from the "*Great London Exhibition.*"

f11-1y TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, 345 Broadway.

PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC.—"May Polka," and "Protean Waltz," two very choice pieces by H. S. May. 25 cents each.

"Katy Didn't." Grand brilliant Waltz, by Wm. Dressler. 50 cents. A brilliant production, one that will add much to the reputation of this favorite composer,

"The Strawberry Girl." Song; by G. C. Howard. 38 cents. Will be published this week, this beautiful Song as sung by little Cordelia Howard, in the dramatised version of Mrs. Ann S. Stephen's popular work, Fashion and Famine, with a beautiful illuminated vignette of Miss Cordelia as a Strawberry Girl.

Music sent by mail post-paid.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 333 Broadway N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society.—Third of the Series of 12mo. Tracts:

The Pastor's Appeal to his Flock on Confirmation, The Holy Communion, and The Christian Life: by the author of "Reasons why I am a Churchman"—an enlargement of the original work, 48 pp., paper covers; six dollars per hundred.

The Catechist's Manual.—The Subjects are broken up into Lessons of convenient leugth, in the form of Questions and Answers, with Texts, Proofs, and References, at the foot of the page. Each Section is also furnished with copious Notes and Extracts from Standard Church writers, specially intended to aid the Catechist in his labours, in training the young in the knowledge and obedience of the truth.

Series 1.—The Holy Catholic Church; 67 pages. 6c.
Series 2.—The Lord's Holy Temple; 39 pages. 4c.
Series 3.—Divine Worship; 89 pages. 8c.
Series 4.—The Lord's Day; 61 pages. 6c.
Series 5.—Holy Days and Seasons; 97 pages. 8c.
Series 6.—The Christian Ministry; 50 pages. 5c

Address orders to D. DANA, Jr., Agent,
Ap1-tf 637 Broadway, N. Y.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.—The Office and Depository of the Evangelical Knowledge Society is at No. 11 Bible House, Astor Place.

All orders for the Parish Visitor, Standard Bearer, and other publications of the Society, should be addressed to the Rev. H. Dyer, D.D., Corresponding Secretary. au5-1y

STEPS TO THE ALTAR.—Published with the knowledge and sanction of the author, and adapted to use in the United States of America. A new edition now ready. Price four dollars per package of four dozen copies, *nett*.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL.
sep23-2t No. 79 John st.

BOOKS, &c., just published and for sale by PUDNEY & RUSSELL, 79 John street.

THE CONTINUITY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, with an Appendix ann Notes, by the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D. 8vo, 174 pp. Price 75 cts. in muslin.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF LOUISIANA; embracing translations of many rare and valuable documents, relating to the Natural, Civil and Political History of that State, compiled with Biographical Notes, with an Appendix, by B. F. French. 8vo, 295 pp. Price $1 25, in muslin.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF GEORGIA, containing the most interesting Facts, Traditions, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, &c., relating to its History and Antiquities, from its first settlement to the present time—compiled from original records and official documents. Illustrated by nearly 100 engravings of public buildings, relics of antiquity, historic localities, natural scenery; portraits of distinguished men, &c., &c., by the Rev. George White, M. A., author of the "Statistics of Georgia." Royal octavo, 690 pp. Price $3.

NA MOTU: Or, Reef-Rovings in the South Seas, with maps of the Sandwich and Society Islands, and 12 elegant illustrations. $1 50.

This work comprises the personal adventures of the author in the Pacific, which extend over a period of five years. It is divided into Three Parts, to which is subjoined a valuable and interesting Appendix.

STEPS TO THE ALTAR, with a Companion to the Altar, adapted to use in the United States of America; a new edition. au26-3m

PUBLISHED BY THE GENERAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY, and for sale at their Depository, 637 BROADWAY.

BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION, for Sunday Schools and Families, consisting of Primers, Reading-Lessons, Catechisms, Bible Questions, Questions on the Services of the Church, Short Prayers, &c., &c.

Books for the Sunday School and the Family Library.

THE LARGER LIBRARY, containing 237 volumes bound in half morocco. Total cost, $41,72. (Subject to a discount.)

THE CHEAP LIBRARY, containing 159 books selected from the Larger Library, and bound up in 100 volumes, half muslin. Nett price, $10.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, 1829 to 1852 inclusive, 24 yearly volumes, or in 48 half yearly volumes. Total cost $9,60. (Subject to discount.)

BOOKS for GIFTS, a large number of choice books, both in fine and plain editions, bound in muslin, and, also, in paper covers; at prices varying from 75 cents to 3 cents each

DAILY STEPS TOWARDS HEAVEN; or, Practical Thoughts on the Gospel History, and especially on the Life and Teaching of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, for every day in the year, according to the Christian Seasons; with Titles and Characters of Christ, and a Harmony of the Four Gospels. 2d Edition. 456 pp., 32mo., full roan, gilt edges. Price 63 cts.

"The object of the author of this work was to prepare a 'Manual so arranged as to furnish suitable thoughts for every day in the year, according to the Christian Seasons, for members of the Church of England.' * * We have seen nothing which appears so admirable; and the fact that it has already reached a third edition in England is a strong endorsement. We ask attention to it with those who would commune with their own hearts, and with the Father of their spirits."—*The Church Review.*

THE SACRAMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY; or, Testimony of Scripture to the teaching of the Church on Holy Baptism, with especial reference to the case of Infants and Answers to Objections. Price $8 per hundred.

"We are happy to announce this first and beautiful American edition of a Tract which in England has rapidly passed through six or seven. In both countries, our wisest and soundest Divines have pronounced it decidedly the best treatise on the subject that has appeared for many years."—*Banner of the Cross.*

LETTERS TO A MAN BEWILDERED among many counselors. By a Presbyter of Alabama.

"It takes a sensible, clear and strong view of the claims of the Church, and is written with uncommon ability."—*True Catholic.*

"A more admirable Tract than this we have seldom seen. It goes directly to the point, and with a downright honesty and plainness which cannot fail to secure the attention of those for whose use it was written. The letters are addressed to one who is supposed to have never been a member of any church, and to have no particular religious attachments; restless, uncomfortable, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. All such are kindly and faithfully pointed to 'the old paths,' and 'the good way' in which alone 'they can find rest for their souls.'"—*Banner of the Cross.*

MANUAL FOR SPONSORS; by the Rev. A. D. Traver. 136 pp. 18mo. A Muslin, 31c.; half morocco, 23c.; dark glazed covers, printed in gold, 16c.

A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS, with appropriate music for the use of Sunday Schools. 16mo. pp. 160. Price 20 cents.

"The tunes are simple, and such as are generally known and sung in our churches, by which children will be trained to join with facility in the psalmody of our public worship. If we are not mistaken in the initials of the editor, it has been prepared by a most competent hand."—*Banner of the Cross.*

Also, a new and large stock of the cheapest and best editions of THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, in plain and ornamented bindings, at prices from 12½ cents upwards.

☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications will be furnished upon application.

Address orders to DANIEL DANA, Jr., Agent,
d17tf No. 637 Broadway, N. Y.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.—ORGAN MUSIC:—Bach's Grand Studies, 1 vol., $7; Vcello. extra, $1,75. Best's Arrangements, $3,75. Boyce's Cathedral Music, 2 vols., $5,25 each Handel's Choruses by V. Novello, from 13c. Hiles' Progressive Introduction to Playing, use of stops and pedals, $2,63. Hiles' Short Voluntaries, 9 books, 31c each. Jacob's Voluntaries, $3. Jacob's 105 Interludes, 63c. Mendelssohn's Preludes and Fugues, Op. 37, $1,13 Novello's Cathedral Voluntaries, 48 numbers, each 25c; or 8 books, each $1,25; or 2 vols., each $5. Novello's Short Melodies, 36 numbers, each 31c; or 6 books, each $1,50; or 1 vol., $7,88. Novello's Select Organ Pieces, 108 numbers, each 31c; or 18 books, each $1,50; or 3 vols., each $7,88. Schneider's Organ School, $2,50; Pedal Playing from Ditto, $1,13. Schneider's 48 Trios, Manuals and Pedals, $1,6.

J. ALFRED NOVELLO, 69 Dean-street, Soho, and 24 Poultry, London; and 389 Broadway, N. Y. sep16-3t

FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND 1854.—The General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society, have recently published,

HERBERT ATHERTON, by the Author of "Wreaths and Branches for the Church." 204 pp. large 16mo. Muslin, 50c.; gilt edges, 63c.

IN THE WORLD, BUT NOT OF THE WORLD, by the Author of "Helen Morton's Trial," "Watch and Pray," &c. 216 pp. with two fine Engravings; large 16mo. ed., muslin, 62c.; muslin, gilt edges, 75c.; 18mo. half mor., 38c.; flexible covers, imitation of watered silk, title in gold, 25c.

LOVE'S LESSON, by the Author of "Timid Lucy," with two Engravings. 237 pp. large 16mo. ed., muslin, 62c.; muslin, gilt edges, 75c 18mo. ed., half mor., 38c.; flexible, imitation watered silk covers 25c.

THE BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, AND OTHER TALES, in Prose and Verse, by the Author of "Hymns for Little Children," with three fine Engravings. 223 pp. large 16mo. ed., muslin, 62c.; muslin, gilt edges, 75c.; 18mo. ed., half mor., 38c.; flexible, imitation watered silk covers, 25c.

OUR LITTLE COMFORT, by the Author of "Wreaths and Branches for the Church," &c. 205 pp. with two fine Engravings; large 16mo. ed., muslin, 62c.; muslin, gilt edges, 75c.; 18mo. ed., half mor., 38c.; flexible, imitation watered silk covers, 25c.

STORIES ON THE EIGHT BEATITUDES. 175 pp. 18mo., muslin, 33c.; half mor., 27c.

Also, in Eight separate Books, paper covers, 25c. for the set.

STORIES FOR LITTLE FOLKS—Twelve in number, of 32 pp. each, 32mo., viz.: The Two Goldfinches; The Elephant and the Gingerbread Nuts; The Chiff-Chaff; The Lost Dog; The Minnows; The Caterpillar; The Pig and the Cat; The Hen and Chickens; The Lost Spoon; The Love-Birds; The Broken Pitcher; The Spider. 25c. for the set.

Also, in six volumes, of 64 pp. each, flexible muslin, at 12½c. per volume, or 75c. for the set.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME; and THE EBONY BOX, by the Author of "Little Flora," with a fine Engraving, 108 pp. 18mo., muslin, 25c.; half mor., 20c.; flexible, imitation watered silk covers, 14c.

OUR OPPOSITE NEIGHBOR, by Sarah Roberts, with a fine Engraving, 108 pp. 18mo., muslin, 25c.; half mor., 20c.; flexible, imitation watered silk covers, 14c.

MY TWO SUNDAY SCHOLARS. 48 pp., 18mo., muslin, flexible, 16c.; half mor., 12c.; paper covers, 4½c.

THE CHURCHMAN'S DIARY, for 1854—with several important improvements on the Diary of last year. It contains distinct notation of all the Holy Days and Seasons of the Church; all Anniversaries and Meetings of Church Institutions, Conventions, &c.; the Lessons for Daily Service throughout the Year; blank spaces for memorandums for each day, and blank pages at the end for Monthly Expense Accounts, and Miscellaneous Memoranda; also, a number of New and Valuable Tables.

Flexible roan covers, gilt edges, 37½c.; morocco tucks, 50c.

☞ Copies of the Diary will be forwarded by mail, post-paid, for the above-named prices, transmitted in postage stamps or otherwise, to

DANIEL DANA, Jr., Agent, &c.,
dec17tf 637 Broadway.

THE CHURCHMAN

IS PUBLISHED every Saturday, for the Proprietor, at No. 111 Broadway, (in TRINITY BUILDING, Rooms 38 and 40,) New York.

It is now as it ever has been since its establishment in 1831, devoted to the interests in every department of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to this end sets forth, elucidates, and when necessary defends those principles and that policy which have ever characterized the Diocese of New York, and by the Divine blessing on which that Diocese has been enabled to promote "The United Interests of the Gospel and the Church."

TERMS: *Three Dollars* a-year, payable always in advance. No subscription received for less than six months; and none discontinued unless arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Proprietor.

marl-p JOHN HECKER, Proprietor.

PRINTED AT E. P. ALLEN'SOFFICE, 9 SPRUCE STREET, N.Y.